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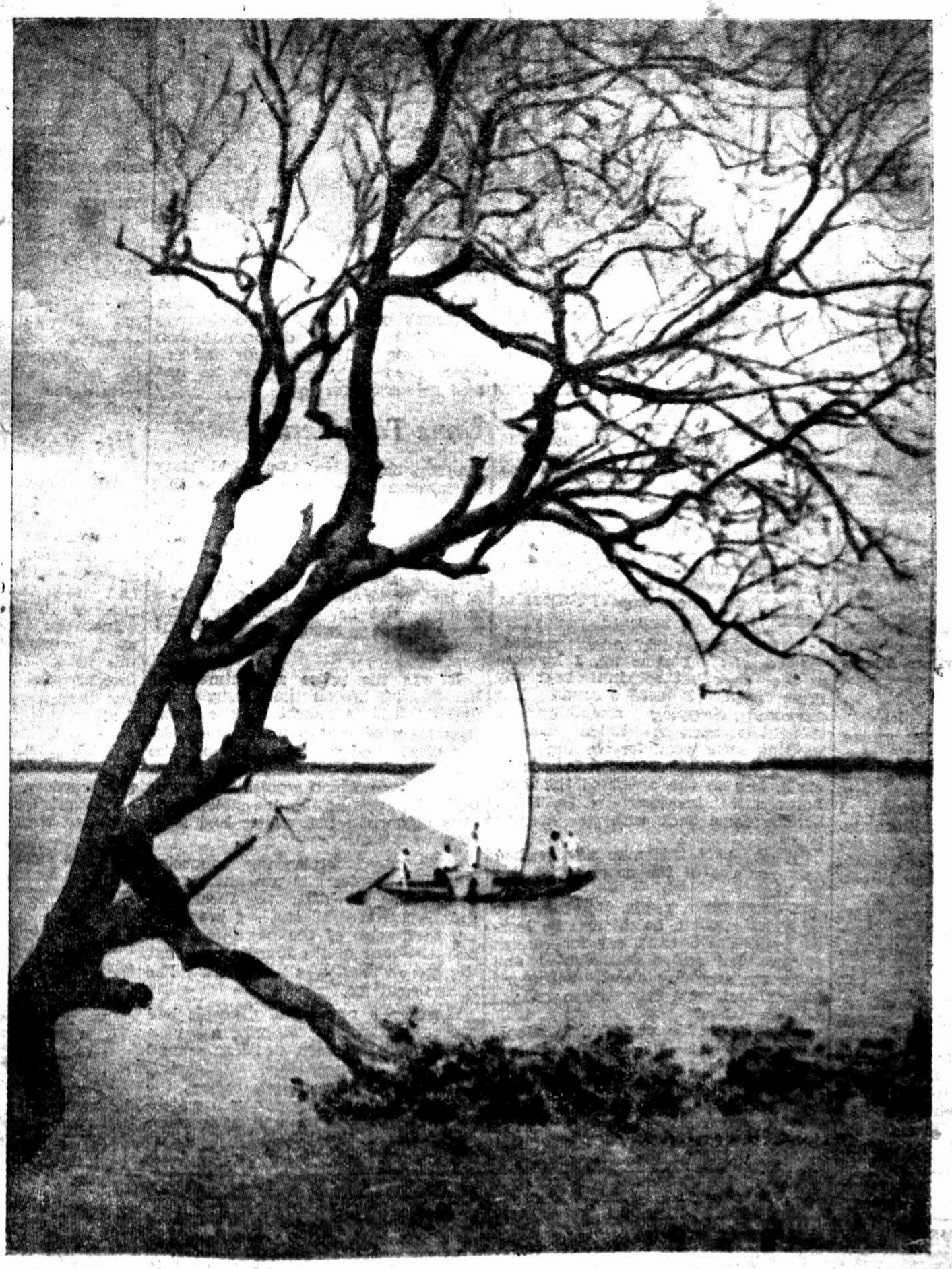
Full Sail



Morgan Phillips

Social Democracy's Salesman No. 1

(See Page 3)

Snatched From The Gallows-II:

Louis Mansfield, Who Has Himself Been Likened Publicly To 'A Super Sherlock Homes,' Tells How - - - -

The Creator Of Sherlock Holmes Fought 18 Years To Free Innocent Oscar Slater

THE station sergeant reached out his left hand and picked up the telephone: "Glasgow Western police district," he said mechanically in the mouthpiece. "Station sergeant speaking."

"Can you send someone around to 15, Queen's Terrace, West Princes Street?" came the agitated question. "There's been a murder! Miss Marion Gilchrist has been killed!"

"Murder? Are you sure?"

"Yes. I'm a doctor. I'm Dr. John Adams. The neighbours who found her called me in. But she was dead when I got here. She's been battered to death."

"Right, we'll send someone around immediately," the sergeant said alertly. "Don't leave until they get there!"

Quickly he jotted down the details in his log-book and added the time and date: "7-29 p.m., December 21. 1908." before telephoning the advance reports through to the inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department.

BY LOUIS C.S. MANSFIELD
Famous Detective And Scientific Griminologist

Dr. Adams was still waiting patiently when Superintendent Douglas, Detectiv eInspector Pyper, Detective Officer M'Vicar and Dr. Peter Wright, the police casualty surgeon, arrived.

It was apparent that the 82-year-old spinster was quite dead. It was also apparent that the murderer had intended she should die. He had killed her deliberately. Her head had been battered to a bloody pulp by more than 40 blows.

Stained Chair

Dr. Adams ventured the opinion that she had been beaten to death with a very wooden chair which stood slashed with blood near the body in the dining room. However, Wright was certain that she had been killed with a hammer an opinion which was borne out, the following day, by Professor Glaister and Dr. Galt. Yet there was no hammer to be found.

As it happened, Miss Gilchrist's 21-year-old servant, Helen Lambie had caught a momentary glimpse of the killer. So had Mr. Arthur Adams the tenant of the flat below Miss Gilchrist's.

"He came out of Miss Gilchrist's bedroom as I came in", Helen sobbed to Superintendent Douglas. 'I'd been out to get the evening paper. Just as I got back into the flat, I saw him coming out of the bedroom. I thought he must be a visitor who had been to see Miss Gilchrist, because he didn't look at all suspicious He was very well-dressed and he acted as if he had a right to be there, so I didn't suspect anything. He walked casually to the main door. Then, he dashed down the stairs and slammed the street-door behind him."

"Was there anyone with you at the time?" Douglas demanded.

"There was no one 'with' me", Helen Lambie answered. "But Mr. Arthur Adam, the tenant of the flat below, was knocking on the front door when I got back. He told me he'd heard a noise and thought Miss Gilchrist might want him. He was still knocking when I arrived, so I opened the door with my key. The man who came out of the bedroom walked right past Mr. Arams before he ran down the stairs."

"Said She'd Knock----"

Douglas turned to Arthur Arams. 'What made you think Miss Gilchrist might want you?" he demanded.

"I thought I heard her knocking on the floor", came the answer. "You see, we had an arrangement with her that if she wanted us she'd knock on the floor three times. She keeps a lot of money and jewellery in the place and she was always afraid that burglars might break in some time. So she arranged with me that if she needed help she'd knock on the floor and I'd come up—or my wife would if I wasn't home."

"And did she knock?", Douglas asked.

'I thought she did," Adams replied. "That's why I came up, I knocked at the door but couldn't hear any thing. Then, I heard a sound like comeone chopping something. I thought it must be Helen Lambie splitting some wood for the fire so I wasn't worried. Anyway, I knocked again, but no one answered the door. I was still knocking when Helen Lambie came back with the evening paper."

"What about this man who walked past you out of the door? What was he like?"

'I don't know, really. He seemed to be about medium height and he looked dark. But I can't say for cerain; you see I'm rather short-sighted and can't see anything clearly wihout my glasses and I'd left these on the kitchen table."

Helen Lambie was able to supply a few more details. As the result of ber staments, the police issued the following rather unsatisfactory description of the wanted man: "A man between 25 and 30 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, slim build, dark hair, clean shaven, dressed in light grey overcoat and dark cloth cap. Cannot be further described.

When they checked up on Miss Gilchrist's belongings the dectectives found that only a diamond brooch was missing. The murderer had evidently been disturbed before he had time to search for loot.

Gone To America

A few days later, 15-year-old Mary Barrowman reported to Douglas that she had seen the wanted man running out of the front door of 15, Queen's Terrace. "He was about 28 or 30," she said. 'And he was tall and slim. He had no moustache or beard. In fact, there was no hair on his face at all. And he had a very funny nose. It was twisted right over to one side."

It was the police appointment of the missing brooch that brought the first results. A member of the Sloper Club reported that a man named Oscar Slater had been trying to raise money on a pawn ticket for a diamond brooch which seemed to answer the description of the one stolen from Miss Gilchrist's flat. Slater had since gone to America.

Quite why Slater was connected with the murder is not quite apparent. When the detectives checked up they found that Slater had been trying to dispose of the pawn-ticket before the time of the murder and that the brooch itself was not at all like Miss Gilchrist's.

However a number of people had come forward to describe a man whom they had seen standing around the pavement near Miss Gilchrist's for ten or twelve days before the murder. He had evidently been watching or waiting for something or somebody. These descriptions seemed to tally with the description of Slater given to the police by Slater's friends.

Shocked At Verdict

Slater was arrested in New York. He readily agreed to waive extradition and to go back to Scotland. When he was put on trial there was no evidence against him other than that of the witnesses who identified him as being like the man they had seen, though some of the witnesses were quite certain that he was the man.

In the circumstances, no one really expected Slater to be convicted and it came as a great shock when he was found "guilty" and sentenced to death, the sentence later being commuted to imprisonment for life.

Unfortunately, at that time, there was no Court of Criminal Appeal. So Slater was sent to Peterhead convict prison to serve out his life sentence.

Among those who were upset by the verdict was Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the brilliant creator of Sherlock Holmes. To Doyle's keenly analytical mind it was quite apparent that Slater should never have been convicted on the flimsy evidence and he set out to find some means of freeing the innocent man.

Doyle threw himself whole-heartedly into sifting every tiny bit of evidence in the case He started a newspaper campaign on Slater's behalf. He had numerous questions asked in Parliament and, on August 21, 1912, he produced a book founded on his own investigations; "The Case of Oscar Slater."

In this he summed up his discoveries and findings during three years of patient investigation of the case: 'It is impossible to read and weigh the facts without feeling....morally certain that justice has not been done,'" he wrote.

His Nose Was Straight

In his book Sir Arthur picked the prosecution's case to bits. Among other things he pointed out that all the witnesses who saw the murderer had described him as being clean-shaven. The girl Mary Barrowman had stated that his face was 'shaved clear of all hair." Yet Slater had always worn a noticeably thick, bushy, black moustache. He was still wearing this thick moustache when he was first arrested by the American police ess than a fortnight after the murder!

In addition, Slater's nose was quite straight not twised to one side, as the murder's had been. Sir Arthur also pointed out that no murder weapon had been found anywhere near the scene and that the hammer produced in court had been found among Slater's own belongings. The experts produced by the prosecution at the rial had found a few small stains on Slater's hammer—but they had testified in open court that hey could not say whether these were blodstains or not.

The publication of his investigations used an immediate Press compaign. Nearly every newspaper in the country re-printed columns and columns the arguments Sir Arthur brought forward, and their correspondence columns also became flood-

(Continued on page 27)

HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU WERE BALLET DANCING AND THREW A ROSE TO A MAN-
Bernard Venables
OR THAT YOU WERE WALTZING WITH A HANDSOME CAVALIER IN A HUGE ROSE GARDEN AND YOU WERE BOTH DRESSED IN CLOTHES OF THE LAST CENTURY ?
33

—YOUR DREAM MEANS:

To dance with someone in a dream is symbolic of a desire to share one's emotional life with that person—or with someone.

To dance solo is to live one's emotional life apart; perhaps to derive emotional satisfaction from a parade of one's personality and charm in front of others, rather than from any participation in their collective living.

Throwing a rose to a man invites him to share your emotional life; a flower symbolises a shared spiritual and emotional experience rather than a physical one.

The invitation is accepted and the scene is translated to idyllic surroundings; to an earthly paradise, a peaceful old-fashioned rhythm, a haven of quiet security.

Your mind is dwelling on the idea of a perfect love that will lead you to happiness; you have already half-chosen your most likely partner.

This is a dream of premonition that you will fall in love; in so far as your premonition is likely to be fulfilled, it is a prophetic dream.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRACY'S NO. 1 SALESMAN

(From A Correspondent)

Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party, is already planning his next general election campaign.

He is also Social Democracy's travelling Salesman No. 1 and convinced Stalin himself about its bright future— in Britain at any rate!

In July of 1946, two men famous for their impassiveness sat facing each other in the Kremlin citadel of Moscow. One was Josef Stalin. The other was Morgan Phillips, Secretary of the British Labour Party and leader, at that time, of a goodwill mission to Moscow

They talked for two and a half hours, in which time Stalin was given more straight facts about Britain and her workers than you'll read in a year's editions of (Pravda' and 'Izvestia'. And Stalin—Communists please note!— finished up by admitting that Britain could win prosperity and social justice through democratic Socialism of the Labour Party's brand.

This was possible because of the high social consciousness of the British working class.

Forty-five-yer-old Morgan Phillips often thinks of this as he sits in his office at Transport House. Smith square, S.W.I, planning the next General Election campaign.

Convinced that the Labour Government will run its full term of office, Phillips is also sure it will be returned once more to power.

"In fact", he told me a few days ago, "because of the progress we've made in the rural areas since 1945 we will probably do even better at the next election. Our opponents, who ought to be hammering out a real alternative policy, are making the mistakes of concentrating on immediate grievances, most of which will have disappeared by 1950." Only the faintest trace of a Welsh accent can now be detected in Phillips' speech, which is quite, rapid and pleasantly now-pitched in tone.

His Remarkable Ability

His duties as party secretary r manifold. In addition to controlling the whole complex apparatus of Labour's election machine, he is responsible for propaganda, for implementing decisions of the party's National Executive and is the link between the Executive, the Government and the Parliamentary Labour Party, whose private meetings he attends.

His biggest job of the year is organising the party's Annual Conference which, at Margate last year, ran through its formidable agenda with the smoothness of well-oiled clockwork.

Quiet efficiency, decisiveness and an extraordinary neatness are the basis of Morgan Phillips' ability. His office on the third floor of Transport House reflects these qualities.

Like many high-powered businessmen, Phillip's keeps his desk entirely clear except for a glass ash-tray in the centre (he smokes only Co-operative cigarettes) and the papers he is dealing with at the moment. Behind him are the telephones and buzzers.

Facing him on the far side of the room is a bust of Arthur Henderson, one of his three predecessors in office.

One picture, an original "Punch" drawing of Keir Hardie, cloth-capped on the House of Commons terrace and a wood carving, depicting the first Labour Cabinet, adorn the walls. The carving was made, with a penknife, by an eighty-year-old Labour supporter who travelled from Yorkshire to present it to Morgan Phillips.

Two bookcases hold Labour Party and T.U.C. annual reports and miscellaneous text books on social sciences economics and industrial problems.

This former Welsh pit-boy, who became a miner's union official at seventeen and chairman of a strike committee at twenty-four, does not enjoy a five-day working week.

A Gifted Personality

Every week-end, almost without exception, he is engaged either with regional or area party conference or speaking at a public meeting. He has all the skill, but little of the flamboyance, of the Welsh orator.

And it seems that his gift is a natural one, not acquired. For, in a book of reminiscences just published ("Unusual Students") Harold E. Watkins pays this tribute to the young Glamorgan pupil of his Adult Education class:

"The high spot (of the Annual Students Conference) was Morgan Phillips's speech. His method was to reduce the argument to absurdity by ridicule and irony and by appeal to facts and experience. He had complete control of himself and spoke with calm deliberation, yet not too slowly. His diction was smooth, his vocabulary extraordinarily rich, his voice deep and strong and occasionally he would coin a brilliant epigram".

Later, as a student at the old London Labour College at Earl's Court (which also produced such Socialist stars as Nye Bevan, Jim Griffiths and Ness Edwards), Phillips was to enforce his armoury of facts and argument and emerge, at the age of twenty-six, as the youngest full-time Labour Party agent of his time.

His appointment to the £1,000, £1, 250 post of Labour Party secretary, in control of a headquarters staff of 110, came in December, 1944, on the birthday anniversary of his daughter Gwyneth (now seventeen years old). He met his wife, Norah, when she was secretary of the Fulham League of Youth. They also have an eight-year-old son, Morgan David.

Social Democracy's Salesman

Though he may not enjoy a five-day week, Phillips cannot complain about foreign travel restrictions. Since 1945, he has visited Norway, Sweden, mark, France, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Poland, Germany, Austria, Rumania, Switzerland, Holland, Canada and America.

He is, in fact, Social Democracy's No. 1 travelling salesman, for most of these trips have had, as their object, the cementing of good relations between the British Labour movement and the harassed Left Wing democratic parties of Europe.

The Communst parties of South-Eastern Europe regard him as a sinister purveyor of "Anglo-American reaction". Indeed, for a non-communist politician to be seen, behind the "Iron Curtain," talking to Phillips is practically a passport to oblivion.

Last June, during his visit to Rumania, Phillips had a cup of tea and a short chat with an official of the Teachers' Trade Union, a social democrat named Mera.

Subsequently, Mera was sacked by the Communist-dominated government for a long and varied list of "crimes". Among the indictments was the alleged rape of a schoolgirl.

But the really heinous charge brought against Mera was that "his conference with Morgan, a Right Wing member of the Labour Party, stamps him as an element dangerous to our popular democracy".

An impish light came into Phillips's wide liquid eyes when he told me the story, adding: "Whenever I have a cup of tea with an Eastern European Social Democrat from now on, I can take it I'll be committing political rape!!!

WHY NOT PINDARI FOR YOUR HOLIDAYS?

(Continued from page 5)

on the whole route, and drink deep to the glory of Nature. From no other point on the journey have you got such a vivid view of the Himalayas at very close quarters.

Khati, the last village on the Pindari route is 6 miles from Dhakuri. The first two miles are rather steep downhill, but the rest of the road is almost flat. Khati Dak Bungalow is 7,250 feet above sea level. It is situated about a thousand feet above the Pindar River on the hill side. If you are so inclined here the chowkidar can also arrange a mixed folk dance and music.

Four-Volume Log Book

From Khati to Dwali (8,450 feet), the next D. B. Dak Bungalow is 7 miles only. The first two miles are a small climb up and then climbing down. But the rest five miles are rather flat on the banks of Pindar which you cross over a bridge about midway. The entire route is covered with fine oak, chestnut and rhododedrom. The hillsides are covered with ringae-reeds.

You reach Dwali for lunch. There is a nice little Dak Bungalow at Dwali. It is a beautiful place. Sitting on a corner stone in the courtyard of the verandah you can spend hours watching the Kaphini river dashing against the Pindar at your feet. Before your eyes stand huge massive rocks with interesting folds rising high into the sky, and behind you are snowy ranges of Kaphini hills.

After resting a while at Dwali you should proceed on to Phuakia (10,300 feet) which is only 3 miles. The road begins to rise up rather steeply and the journey would have been a little tiresome but for the enchanting beauty of the landscape around you. As you rise higher and higher, the glen opens wider and wider and the whole atmosphere around you becomes lovelier and sweeter. Suddenly behind a bend you find yourself at the bungalow, all unexpected. You have reached Phurkia. The bungalow has been built rather in a hollow of the hill sheltered on all sides by sturdy rocks

Here you rest for the night, spending your evening by the fireside going through the pages of the log book in 4 volumes which contains the impressions of the hundreds of visitors who have come to Pindari so far. The log book contains notes on every item relating to Pindari and is an extremely interesting readings

The following morning you rise early and proceed to the Pindari Glaciers. You walk through the best pasture lands in the country around Phurkia, of which you enjoy every bit. You climb up the left lateral moraine and look round You see the mighty hills covered with thick ice or snow, numerous falls roaring down from the ice above, the Pindari glacier proceeding slowly from one of the ridges of Nandakote with its ice showing various colours—here green there grey and there again black.

You see the boulder covered Bankata Glacier joining the Pindari beyond the middle common Moraine, and the common sheet of ice ending in the awful snout below You see the roaring Pindar issuing from the snout grinding down huge boulders and blocks of ice which keep falling into it. You see the hill slopes covered with snow on which you walk or skid. Standing at the foot of the glacier you get the impression of a glistening fairyland of almost incredible beauty with the giant peaks covered in their majestic mantle of white. You have now seen a sight which leaves a permanent impression on your memory.

You want to see more of it but you cant. It is 4 o'clock now and the clouds have gathered. Lo..they have started becoming threatening. You retrace your steps and by the time you reach Phurkia it is already raining.

You retire for the night and in the morning you begin your homeward journey by any of the routes you choose. After a few days you are again in the train leaving behind the eternal hill and the everlasting snows. But no they will ever be with you in spirits.

Youth to his charming dinner partner):

"Do you know I told that old fool over there that the lady of the house was a perfect old fright, and he turned out to be her husband".

She: "How delightful—what did Dad say then?"

*

"I know all. A policeman picked you up at three in the morning when you were embracing a lamp-post"

"My dear surely you're not jealous of a lamp-post?"

*

"This time she says it's the real thing—not just a passing fiance".

Why These Tears?

By V. S. Menon

(Translated from Malayalam by Vikraman)

Why now with trunk uplifted weep you bitter tears
Wild mad elephant, your master you have killed!
Weep you that your master opens not his eyes?
Seek you his corpse to wash in a Jumna of tears?
Bathe you your head and limbs in bloodsmeared sand?
And fast and keep awake in vigil and woe?

What boots it now your trumpet-bursts of woe,
Mad mad elephant your master you have killed!
He who with streams of blood and heaps of bones
Affrighted the tender dear and tusker proud
That lion near whom does bend his stamen-ringed head
Like the lotus with a thousand thousand petals.
That frail man dark, and see half-naked.
When he did ride on your sacred neck
And led aright, were you not free though in chains?
And lo! the chains you've broke but you are bound!

The broad breast that tirelessly did nurse
Your good your luck, that handsome cage you crushed,
The heart that burns that you might feed on love
That tender heart you pierced with cruel hate
That idol of peace that worship you should with blooms
Reared by the pure waters of a blameless mind,
Amuck, it's true, unknowing, but afore God
You cheated, killed and trampled in the dust.

Your lucky star flung off out of sight
That at a comet's shrine you might pray!
You weep mad-tusker-India, trunk uplifted
Your temples still streaming madness's drops!
The cries that come to you from far and near
They soothe not but plunge and soak in deeper shame.
May be this fit of madness past you'll race ahead
And high hold your head with your mates of the skies,
Still the tale that you did extinguish
The world's light that long ages had hungered for
Time, with ashy patches, on your head will trace.
And unborn centuries will thee curse.

Bow, India, your head, that foolish puffed-up head
That to such heights proud pride had lifted up.

Kathiawar: The New State With A Promising Future

By Puratan J. Buch

One of the most notable events in the contemporary Indian History took place on the 15th February. In the history of Kathiawar that date will be considered as an epoch-making date. In the words of Pandit Nehru, "the consolidation into one administrative unit, of the vast number of States with varing degrees of sovereignty in the Kathiawar peninsula is in itself a great step forward." The cherished dream of Mahatma Gandhi of the United States of Kathiawar came true on that day. In the following article an attempt is made to consider the position of Kathiawar as it was before 15th Feb. and to consider possibilities for future development.

This great peninsula with an area of 23445 sq. miles is divided into four distanct parts geographically, viz., Zalawar and Gohilwar in the east and Halar and Sorath in the west But politically it is divided into as many as 222 States.

220 STATES

Out of these States, only 14 States were salute States, 18 States were non-salute States, 44 were semi-judicial States and 146 were non judicial States The last mentioned States were states only in the sense that their territory, sometimes consisting of only a few acres, did not form part of British India. All these 222 States, big and small, have agreed to form one administrative unit and have granted a system of responsible Government. This new unit will be known as "Saurashtra" and will form a part of the Indian Union.

Probable Effects

This consolidation will greatly affect the social, economic and political life of this some-what backward area. The rulers of the States of Kathiawar, as a class, had no broad vision and always ruled with their eyes on their private purse. They cared little if ever for their subjects. Thus the progress of the people of Kathiawar taken as a whole was jeopardized. Not only that but also the vast resources of this furtile and rich land remained untapped. Its various parts remained and still remain undeveloped and the wealth of forests has remained unutilised.

Industrial Backwardness

The industrial and economic backwardness of Kathiawar has had marked effect on the population of Kathiawar. The density of population in Kathiawar in 1931 was 142 persons per sq. mile, while in the same year, the density of population in the neighbouring land, Ahmedabad District, was estimated at 240 persons per sq. mile. These figures are very significant and they speak for themselves. Many persons not finding any scope for development here have emigrated to other parts of India and many have settled down in Africa

Kathiawar has great industrial and economic potentialities, and industrialism as we understand it today is to a certain extent denied to Kathiawar. The native craftsman flourished in his day, but he could not withstand the cheep British machine-made goods. All the same, there is vast amount of iron ore in the soil The reports of some of the States indicate that, among other minerals, Kathiawar has copper, gold, dust in the bed of the Aji river which flows under the walls of Rajkot.

In 1841 Captain (afterwards Sir) George Le Grand Jacob reported that gold in minute quantities could be obtained by washing the sand of the Surekha river which has its source in Girnar. The Navanagar State has copper in its soil. The Geological reports of the Morvi State mention among other things, that the soil of northern Kathiawar and Cutch contains rich coal. Good quantity of Plaster of Paris is to be found in the Morvi, Porbandar, and Navanagar States. These States have trafficked well in this trade, yet there are possibilities of further development Among the sea products pearls can be found in the Bay of Cutch near the Navanagar State and Poshitra which is in the Baroda state. This trade due to the lack of proper encouragement has not flourished.

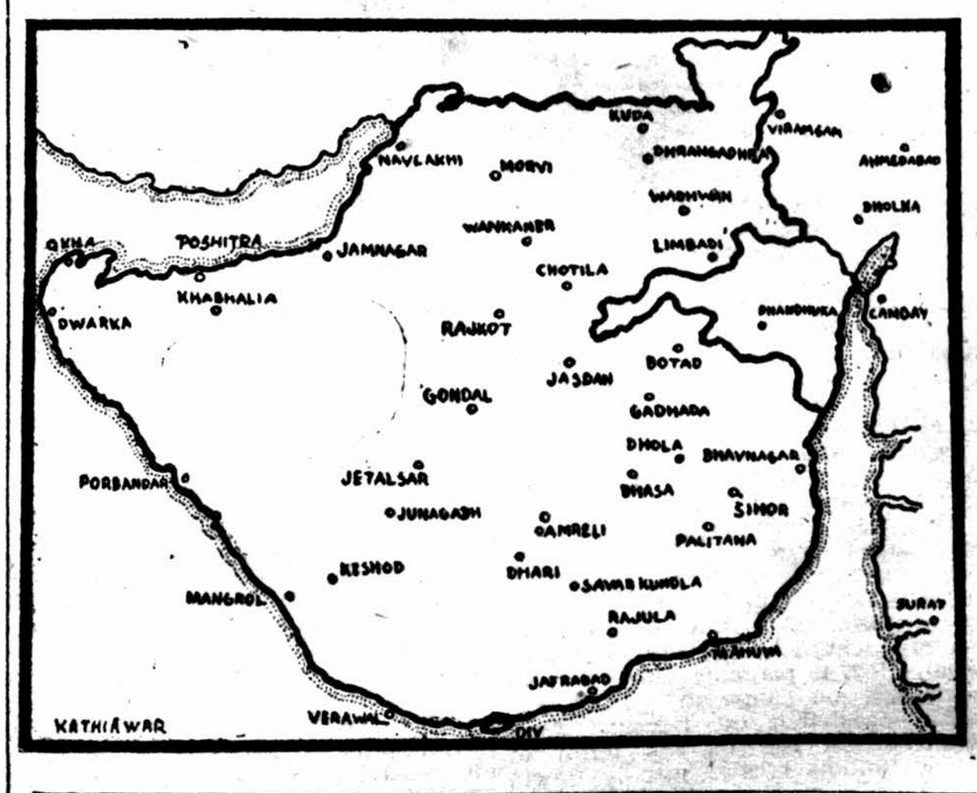
Rich In Forests

Kathiawar is also rich in forests. The largest among them is that of Gir which has an area of 494 sq. miles, but this forest is nothing but a large conglomeration of trees and its economic utility is not taken into consideration. There are large forests within the territories of Navnagar, Bhavnagar and Gondal States but as there is no unified policy of afforestation for the whole of Kathiawar these forests are in a pitiable plight; it has also affected the rain fall of Kathiawar which has steadily gone down every year.

Vast Coastline

Kathiawar, being a great peninsula, nature has provided it with a vast coast line of 430 miles. From times immemorial, Kathiawar is famous for its seamen whose achievements form one of the brightest chapters in the history of Navigation. It has many ports with modern equipment chief among which are Navlakhi, Bedi, Okha, Porbander, Veraval, and Bhavnagar but industrial backwardness of the surrounding area has checked the progress of these ports.

Thus Kathiawar is as rich as many other parts of India if not richer. Only the lack of united efforts has kept it in the backwaters. But it is hoped that now that all these States have joined hands to form a consolidated Kathiawar, the individual efforts of the different States will be centralised and the people of this ancient land will be benefited economically socially and politically. Great future lies ahead of Kathiawar and looking at the vast resources it contains, no body should doubt its capacity of becoming as progressive and prosperous a province as other provinces of India.



Churchill's Lonely Feud With Labour Govt.

By: Walter T. Ridder

There's something pathetic about Winston Churchill these days: the lion of Britain who fought so majestically against the Nazi aggressor is to-day busying himself with the most picayune political maneuverings.

Churchill appears determined to hold in his hands the reins of the Conservative party. He is convinced that, sooner or later, the Labour Party must fall and that the Tories will be swept back into power. Then, as leader of the Party, the wartime Premier will reassume the mantle of office which was torn from his shoulders in the great election defeat of 1945.

The relentless, tenacious, unforgiving Churchill seeks vindication before he retires permanently from the political scene. His friends report that the 73-year-old Churchill speaks not infrequently about Lord Palmerston who achieved Premiership at the age of 82. They take these references as hints that Churchill will attempt to outlast the Labour Government, no matter how long it may be in power —if only so that he might once again, for however brief a time, take up residence at 10 Downing Street.

Time For A Change

The prospect of indefinite Churchill leadership is viewed with mixed emotions by the members of his Party, many of whom say privately that "it's time for a change," but don't know how to go about making that change.

He spoke at a Conservative Party rally here not long ago. More than 7,000 persons jammed the meeting hall. An overflow gathered in another building of the fair grounds and listened to the speech via a loudspeakers. A band played lustily before the meeting was called to order. Large placards with slogans decorated the hall. "Set the people free" and "Only a change of Government can give us a chance of revival." Above all was a huge photograph of Churchill, inscribed with the words: "The right man for the job."

Britain's great wartime leader received tumultuous applause as he strode into the hall and mounted the rostrum. But, although we know now that he cannot then have been well, the Churchill speech was a paltry effort when contrasted to the magnificent utterances of which he is capable. In neither context nor delivery was the speech above the level of the cheapest second-rate politician. The old Churchillian fire was lacking.

He drew a few titters with brisk asides, but on only one occasion did his words prod the crowd into a full-throated roar: speaking of current food rations, he remarked that a "work or starve" promulgation by a Government Member should really be translated, "work and starve."

He carried on his feud with the Labour Government, attacking Premier Clement Attlee and economic Czar, Sir Stafford Cripps by name, and singling out for his ridicule the Party's lesser lights.

As is usual in his political speeches, Churchill attacked President of the Council Herbert Morrison viciously, thus giving a reasonably accurate impression of an elephant straining after a gnat. On the floor of the verbal arena, he grappled with other of Labour's small fry, flailing at them with unbecoming wisecracks.

Too Much Expectancy

Perhaps we've come to expect too much from Churchill. No man can be asked to maintain the rhetorical heights achieved by him during his war against Hitler. Yet he presents these days to his party very little more than carping criticism and his own determination to stay on as leader.

Not only his Manchester speech, but almost all Churchill's recent utterances, both in Parliament and on the hustlings, have been disappointments to all but his most rabid followers.

If you get a tremendous thrill from watching the pugdy figure of Churchill stride confidently into a meeting hall, if you understand why crowds of people linger near his hotel to catch but a brief view of the wartime Prime Minister, if you share with your dining-car steward a certain excitement in the knowledge that Churchill is on your train, those emotions are stimulated not by the thought of what he is but by the sharp and intense recollection of what he was.

Novel Gallup Poll

Papa Or Mama?

—*Whom Do You Like More*

"Would you say that you like both your parents equally, or do you prefer one to the othe?"

The Gallup Poll recently made this inquiry of men and women in all walks of life throughout Great Britain. Their replies were, in percentages:

56 said "Like them equally"
19 said "Prefer mother"
8 said "Prefer father"
4 said "Don't know."

A further 13 per cent. were unable to answer the question owing to the circumstances of their childhood. Either they were brought up away from their parents, or one of them had died when they were very young.

The replies of men and women were practically identical. Preference for their mother was expressed by two or three times as many of each sex as those who expressed a preference for their father.

THE ONLY CHILD

With one exception, the circumstances of the person asked seemed to make little difference to the way they replied.

There is some evidence that among poorer people the father tends to play a smaller part in the child's affections than among the remainder, but the difference is not very great.

The more marked difference seems to be caused by whether the child is the only one in the family, the eldest, the youngest, or in between. The youngest, whether a boy or girl, is more likely than any other child to prefer its mother.

Where a preference was expressed for one or the other parent, what reasons were given?

Kindness and understanding on the part of the mother were cited by men and women as the reason for their preference. Some admitted that their mother had spoilt them.

"EVEN-TEMPERED"

Women tended to say: "My mother was more even-tempered than my father," although this reason was not given by the men preferring their mother.

Oddly enough, the position was reversed so far as the father was concerned, with the men making this claim on his behalf, while it was scarcely mentioned by the women.

It was noticeable that one in six of the women preferring their father said specifically that this was because he was more indulgent towards them than their mother was.

Scarcely any of the men said the same thing about their father.

Why Not Pindari For Your Holidays?

The glacial glen hidden in the bosom of the mighty Himalayas provides one of the most enchanting sights in India.

The Pindar river rushing across gorgeous hill tracks.

Still undecided about your summer holidays?

The choice of resorts may be large, but there is only one Pindari, inimitable, delightful, offering perfect holiday sorroundings. Whatever your expectations, reality will go better.

Only those who know Pindari can paint in the atmosphere that pervades the enchanting Glacial glen hidden in the bosom of beautiful snows right in the heart of the lofty Himalayas—yet so easily accessible, so pleasantly comfortable!

Pindari is not only a land of lofty mountains, grassy pastures or shepherd's huts, nor is it only the land of glaciers and snow peaks. Its small surface area embraces landscapes of like Bhowali and Ranikhet, traversing a distance of 82 miles you reach Almora by the evening, where you can put up either in any one of the hotels or in the spacious District Board Dak Bungalow.

The next one or two days might be devoted to making preparations for the journey.

Your first worry will be arrangement of coolies. The Cooly agency at Almora may not always be able to provide you with transport. Arrangements, therefore, be better made from Ranikhet where L. Shyam Lal Sah the cooly agent can send coolies to meet you at Almora on the day you need them provided advance information is given to him.

Pindari is 75 miles from Almora and Phurkia the last Dak Bungalow is 70 You have to cover the entire distance either on foot or on horseback. The first small town after leaving Almora is Bageshwar which is **27 miles from Almora. There are two alternate rates to that place. Either go on foot and reach there in two stages, spending a night at Takula 14 miles from Almora,** where there is a D. B. Dak Bungalow, or take a bus to Someshwar or further on to Garur in the morning reaching there some time in the noon, and march on the same day to Bageshwar, the distance being 14 miles from either points. The road is easier from Garur but lovelier from Someshwar. You save one day. Bageshwar is a small bazar situated at the confluence of Gomati and Sarju. There is a nice District Board Dak Bungalow touching the banks of Sarju. There is an ancient temple in Bageshwar, the religious significance of which is highly spoken of in ancient Hindu scriptures.

Across the lofty trees.

Enchanting View

The next halt from Bageshwar is Kapkote, a distance of 14 miles. The road passes through green fields over a flat land overhanging the right bank of Sarju. You are advised to leave early in the morning after breakfast lunch midway at Harshila, rest a while in shade and reach Kapkote in the evening for tea. There is a two-suited Dak-bungalow at Kapkote. Height above sea level is 3500 feet.

From Kapkote to Loharkhet (5350 feet), the next halt is 10 miles. The road is almost flat except for a strip of about a mile and a half at the end of the day's journey. Loharkhet District Board Dak Bungalow is almost at the bottom of the hillside. People unaccustomed to climbing up hills, are advised to write to the chaukidar of D.B. Dak Bungalow Loharkhet for arranging ponies before they leav Almora.

Dhakuri is the next halt about 6 1/2 miles from Loharkhet. The entire distance is rather a stiff climb up. But once you reach the Dhakuri ridge (9,300 feet), all your troubles melt behind. One of the nicest views of the world is suddenly unfolded to your eyes and you feel like Alice in the Wonderland! If you are tired stay at Dhakuri for the night. But if you are not, push on to Khati, about 5 miles farther. The road is easy. In any case do spend a few hours at Dhakuri, the liveliest spot

(Continued on page 3)

One the most varied and contrasting character and of widely differing elements, one excelling the other in splendour and grandeur. The whole route from Kathgodam, the last rail head, to Pindari is an unending panorama of majestic beauty.

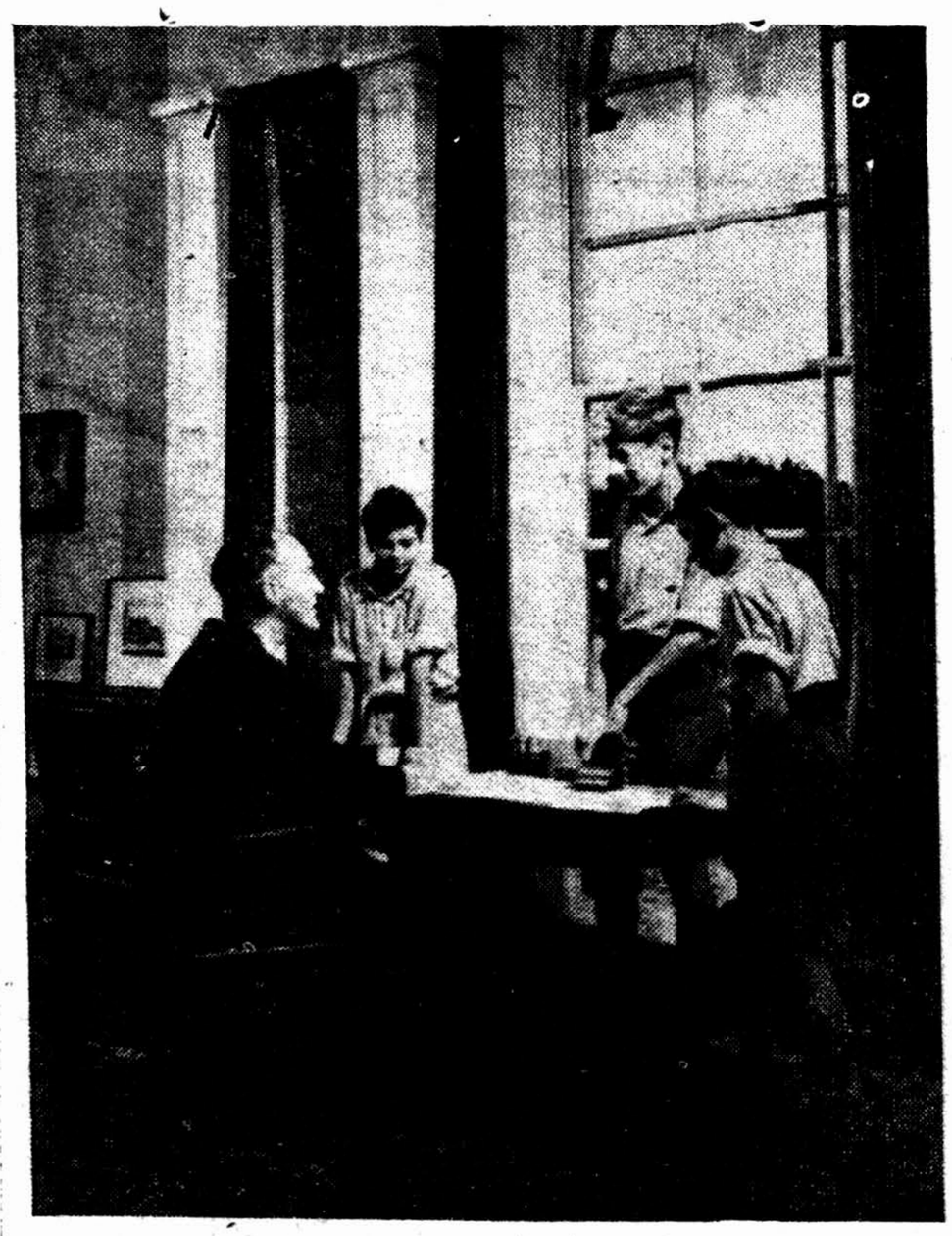
A trip to Pindari can be undertaken either in the latter part of summer from May to the middle of June or in the earlier part of autumn from the middle of September to the end of October. Each season has got its own charm and advantages. If you wish to tread over the snow-drift, without any tiring efforts, and yet avoid the cold blasts, plan your trip in May and first half of June. But if you want to see a clear landscape, a mistless horizon, a perpetual panorama of snow-clad Himalayas, rivers rushing forth with renewed vigour roads strewn with sparkling springs, mighty falls dropping down enormous volume of water over the green steeps of awe-inspiring mountains, September is the season for you.

No Further

Start from any point in the plains One fine morning you will find yourself at Kathgodam where the railway says: "Thus far and no further". Get down from the train and tranship into the waiting bus or car Motoring through sub-Himalayan mountain ranges over a beautiful road across hills, dales and fertile valleys, passing through picturesque hill-stations

A suspension bridge in the valley. (More Pictures on Page 28)

B R I T A I N New Public



The headmaster interviews the boys in his study.

DURING the last 30 years or so, Britain has witnessed a break-away from the rather heavy traditional education of the 19th century, and after a brief period of wild experiment a new type of public school has evolved, of which Bryanston, Abbotsholme and Frensham Heights are typical examples.

By Peter Larcombe

Bryanton School In Dorsetshire embodies the harmonious blending of the best traditions of ancient public schools with features of proved soundness in modern systems of education.

The Bryanston public school, where the pictures on these pages were taken, was opened in 1928, and since its foundation it has steadily progressed along a path decided upon by its Council of Governors, under the Chairmanship of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The Council, while recognising that the traditional English public school had many admirable qualities, realised equally clearly the proved soundness of some aspects of more modern systems; and, from the very beginning, the Bryanston method has been a combination of the best elements of both forms of education. The success of this sane and well-balanced middle course may be clearly seen in the popularity achieved by the school in less than 20 years: it began with 23 pupils and seven masters, and by 1947 had reached its full complement of 320 boys and 28 full-time masters.

Individuality Encouraged

The keynote at Bryanston is the recognition of the boy as an individual. His school life and studies are so arranged that besides being given a first-class general education, he is allowed ample scope to develop and expand his own personal interests and preferences. In this way, what would otherwise be a pupil's hobbies, to be followed in out-of-school hours, in many cases become an integral part of his general education.

This insistence at Bryanston upon the integrity of the individual does not in any way mean the encouragement of selfishness; rather the reverse, in fact, for it is realised, and driven home to the pupils, that an individual is unable to attain a full blossoming except in relation to the group to which he belongs, and that that group in its turn is but part of a larger community.

Bryanston School stands in Dorset, one of the most beautiful of English counties, about two miles from the market town of Blandford, and only a few miles from the south coast. The school is 280 feet above sea level, near the top of a wooded ridge, and the 400 acres of school grounds consist of a pleasant mixture of woodlands and broad lush meadows falling away to the banks of the River Stour.

The main school block was formerly the residence of Viscount Portman, and was designed by Norman Shaw. It is a large red-brick building with facings of Portland stone, consisting of a central block and two wings. The interior of the building is planned throughout on a big scale, the main corridor being over 300 feet in length. A large dining-hall, designed by Sir Edwin Cooper, was added in 1930, together with up-to-date kitchens. In separate buildings, near the school, are the Sanatorium, with accommodation for 30 boys, and the gymnasium which is also used for concerts, and has a well-equipped stage for dramatic performances.

Spirit Of Friendliness

Even the most casual tour of the school in term-time must leave the visitor very much impressed with the spirit of friendliness that exists between the masters and pupils, both in and out of school hours. When a teacher joins a group of boys chatting in the school shop or in the corridors, there is none of that atmosphere of restraint or embarrassment that so often attends such meetings.

Boys and teachers seem to meet on an equal footing, discussing their interests and problems far more like father and son than master and pupil. This is partly due to the fact that there is no corporal punishment at Bryanston. The pupils are not inhibited through fear of being caned

There is a mile and a half stretch of the river Stour for rowing. And a quarter of a mile downstream from the boathouse is the school bathing place.

EVOLVE

S

School

or beaten, and therefore tend to be more frank and open in their dealings with masters.

Tutorial System

The actual school work in Bryanston is designed to develop personal initiative, and to encourage a pupil to organise his own studies. As a boy moves up the school, the system of work becomes more and more a tutorial system. The primary object of this system is to train boys from an early age to make themselves responsible for getting their work done.

The means of awakening this feeling of responsibility is the allotment to all boys, in addition to their class periods, of a certain number of school periods each week to be used for private work under the supervision of one or more masters who can be consulted when difficulties arise. The younger boys spend comparatively little time in this way, but as a boy grows older he works more and more on his own at weekly or fortnightly assignments set by masters.

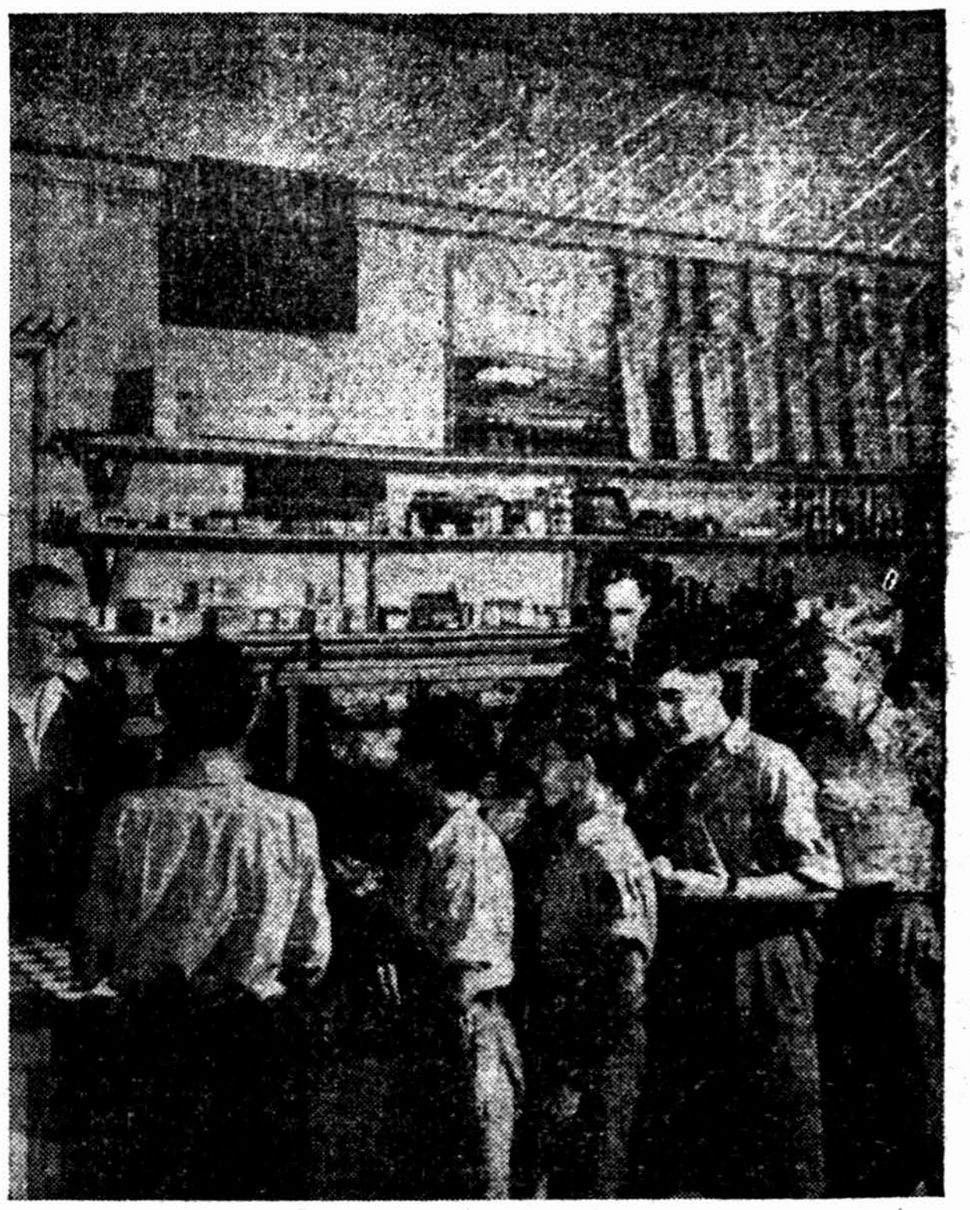
Assignments indicate what is to be done, and how best to do it, and give particulars of reference books to be consulted. The boy knows how much time is allotted to each subject, and must therefore organise his week's programme accordingly. This system trains him to think ahead, and to use works of reference and other available sources of knowledge. Boys thus trained at school should be able to pass into outside life with the ability to organise their time and to accept responsibility for work entrusted to them.

Games And Handcrafts

As will be seen from the photographs, considerable scope is allowed for those interested in handicrafts—sculpture, modelling, pottery, woodwork and metalwork. The school has its own kiln for firing pottery, and in sculpture pupils are encouraged to work straight from the stone block.

As in all British public schools, games play an important part at Bryanston. The school is best known in this direction, perhaps, for its rowing. It has the advantage of being able to train its oarsmen on a private stretch of river in the school grounds, and in the summer term the school boat competes in the open competition at Henley-on-Thames. Other games played are Rugby football, hockey, tennis, cricket and athletics. Riding, under an expert riding-instructor, goes on throughout the school year.

From this brief description it will be seen that a boy's life at Bryanston is full and enjoyable, and very different from the nineteenth century conception of school life as a succession of dreary classrooms where dreary book-knowledge was solemnly handed out in a dreary way. In such an atmosphere and surroundings education becomes an adventure—an enjoyable prelude to the wider life that follows. Such a system of education, too, fits a boy for post-school life. It engenders in him a spirit of self-reliance and responsibility. It teaches him to think for himself, to make his own excursions into learning, and to regulate his own ambitions to the pattern of life around him.

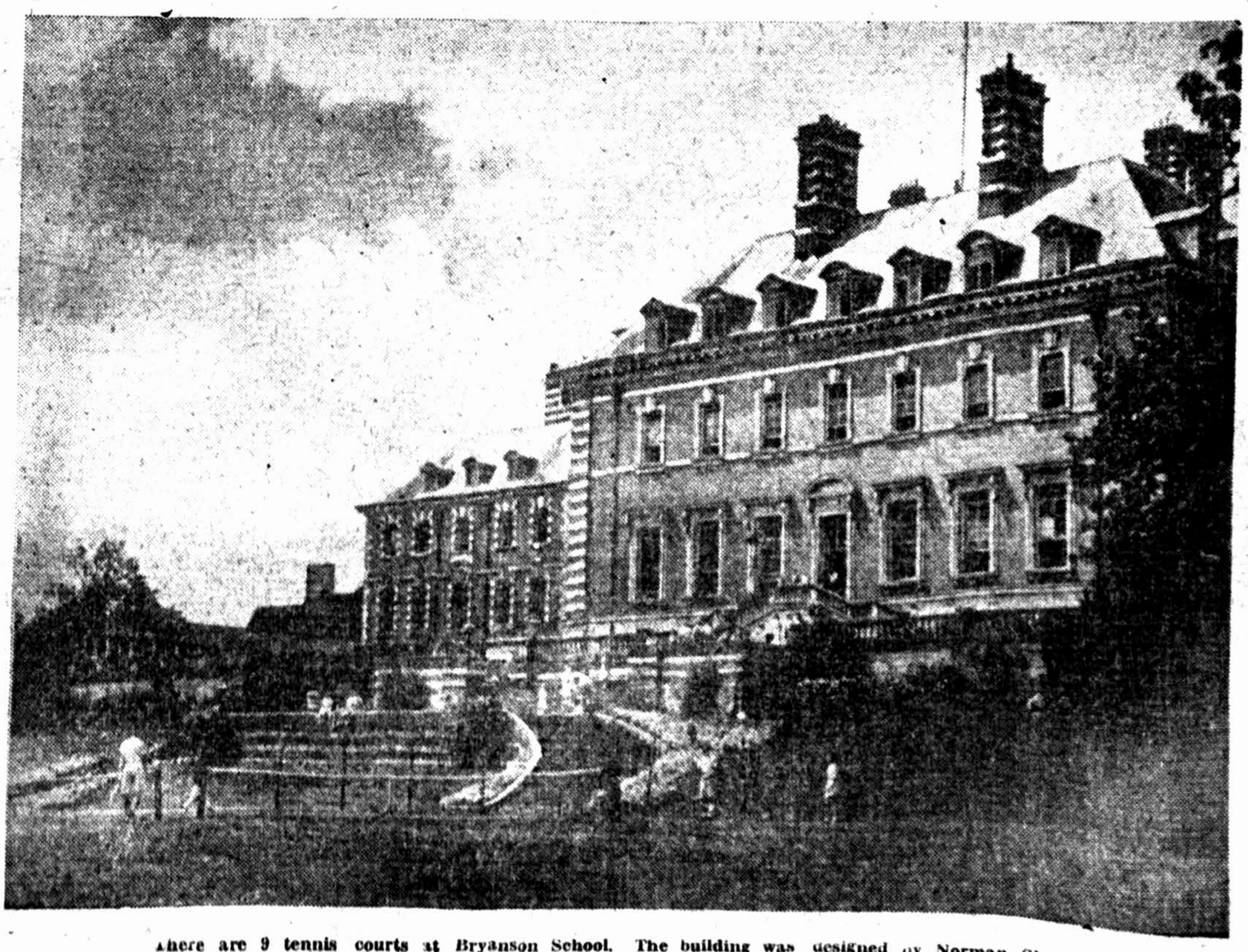


The school shop is on the basement level of the main building. Here all cothes, spork requisites, etc., can be purchased.

Adventurous Holidays

In this respect, it is opposite, perhaps, to mention one branch of school life which is peculiar to Bryanston—that is known as the Pioneers. This is not a voluntary organisation, but is part of the education of every boy in the school. The purpose of Pioneering is to give boys a practical and constructive training towards citizenship, implicit in which is the fostering of a spirit of adventure. Thus they are encouraged to make holiday expeditions, either living and working with people in other walks of life, especially in distressed areas of foreign countries, or going on adventurous holidays, mountaineering, sailing, hiking.

In term-time Pioneering is mainly concerned with community work for the school. The school estate is large, and on one day each week every boy works on it in some capacity. He has a fair measure of choice as to what kind of work he does, and he works in a group of about seven boys, who elect their own group leader. The work gives boys opportunities for co-operation in useful constructive jobs. It trains them to use their hands skilfully, and to learn from practical experience something of what hard manual labour means.



There are 9 tennis courts at Bryanson School. The building was designed by Norman Shaw and completed in 1897. Inside the main corridor is over three hundred feet in length.

T.S. Eliot—The 'Benevolent Despot'

BY ROY CAMPBELL

THOUGH it carries no hereditary or heraldic title along with it, the Order of Merit conferred this year by the King upon the poet, Mr. T. S. Eliot, is the highest to which any British citizen can aspire.

A special prestige attaches to it as it does to the unique British military distinction of the Victoria Cross, not that there is any relationship between these two great honours, but that it is practically impossible to win either of them without thoroughly deserving them. No amount of "influence", or backing, or wire-pulling could secure either of these distinctions for an undeserving party, though, as is well-known, earldoms, baronets academic distinction and military and civil promotions cannot always go to the most deserving people.

The Order of Merit is by no means an academic distinction though it comprehends all academic distinctions. It is less frequently conferred than any other honour in the United Kingdom, and can be given alike to a statesman soldier, a writer, a scientist or an inventor whose work has benefited his country or humanity in general. It requires very definite standards of moral integrity tact and taste, quite apart from genius or greatness, to qualify for the Order.

Astonishing Career

If it had been instituted in their time we can imagine that Dr. Johnson, Addison, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Macaulay, Matthew Arnold, and certainly Milton (under Cromwell) would all have qualified for it. Swift, Pope Dryden, Shelley or Byron would have been too tactless and temperamental. It requires certain amount of austerity and respectability, though not in the bad sense of these words, to be elevated to this distinction.

This leads us to the astonishing career of Mr. Eliot. Not since the great Dr. Samuel Johnson himself has any one poet wielded a greater a more hypnotic, or a more benevolent despotism not only over contemporary taste but over the actual prosody, rhythm, and language of his contemporaries than Mr. Eliot has done on both sides of the Atlantic.

Born and reared in the United States, he came over to England before the First World War. Like his fellow-countryman, Henry James, he became more exquisitely Europeanised than any of his English contemporaries. The early influence of his erudite Texan friend, Ezra Pound, helped him to his knowledge of French, Provencal, and Italian literatures, though he soon outgrew his mentor. His first poems showed that he had undergone the influence of Jules Laforque. He wrote at first as a cynical and disillusioned man of the world at a time when Brooke and Flecker were all the rage.

Incongruous Quartet

With Wyndham Lewis, Pound and James Joyce, he formed one of that somewhat incongruous quartet who called themselves "the Vortex" in the first years after the 1914-18 War. These writers were all too individualistic to be able to form a "school": they had little in common except their common bond of friendship. Soon after that Eliot became a British subject a Royalist and an Anglo-Catholic. He edited "The Criterion", the magazine which more than any other served to form and to represent (almost officially) the cultural outlook of England between the two World Wars.

Careful and circumspect in his historical critical tastes as, for instance, when he wrote his magnificent appreciations of Dante, and of Ben Jonson and other English Elizabethans, Mr. Eliot has often presented the anomaly of the cold classicist in his critical appreciations and, simultaneously, of the romantic and revolutionary innovator in his poetical creations. In the latter he has tended more and more to a kind of emotional religious incantation, latterly influenced by Claudel. At its best this form of incantation can be powerfully effective and fervent.

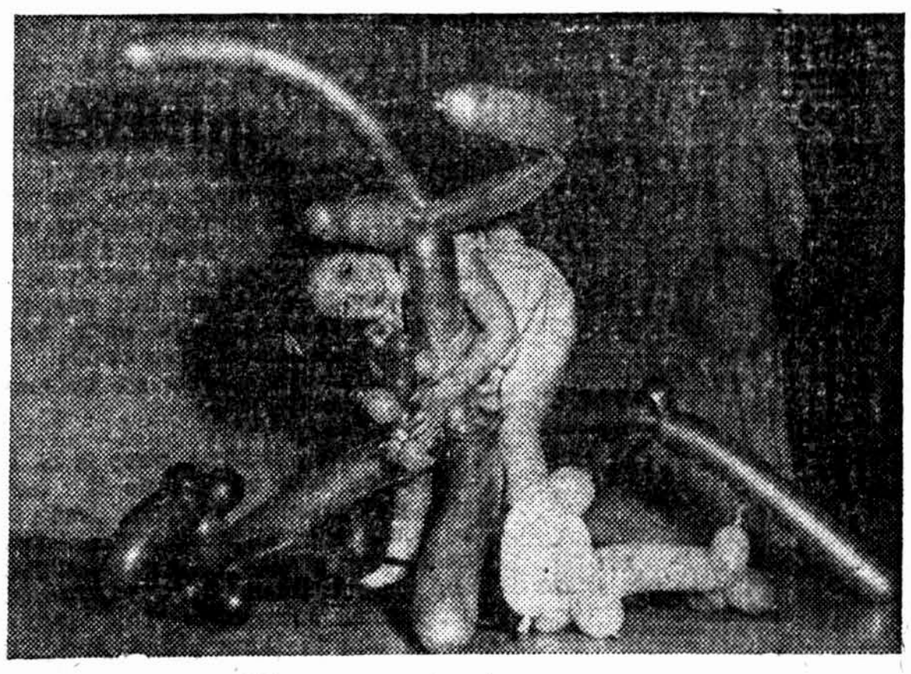
A critic everyone can trust and respect, however one may disagree with him; his verse ha entitled him to the first place in English poetry since W B. Yeats.

A man of ideas in his critical work, Eliot expresses few or no ideas in his poetry except that of the vanity and degeneration of the modern world, a theme to which he is tied in every one of his poems, and one which he probably inherited in his blood from the early puritans who colonised North America. He has been slavishly imitated both in his verse and his critical opinions. He had one critical period in which he was allergic to the greatness of Milton and preferred the comparative mediocrity of Dryden. In this preference he was followed obsequiously by many of the leading professors of poetry.

Gigantic Influence

His recent recantation of his opinions about Milton left them stranded in a very awkward position. This episode not only illustrates Eliot's gigantic influence, for in no other age would a single critic be able to reduce and then to re-promote England's second greatest poet without incurring ridicule; but it also illustrates Eliot's integrity in confessing a mistake as soon as he realises it, irrespective of the unpopularity it might earn him amongst his most devoted adherents. He is, therefore, a critic everyone can trust and respect however one may disagree with him, and his verse has entitled him to the first place in English poetry since the death of the great Irish poet W. B. Yeats.

By a curious coincidence, the English-born poet W. H. Auden (who has been an American subject since 1946) has been elevated to a similar honour in America, to the august National Institute of Arts and Letters: so the two countries have exchanged two of their best poets and honoured them almost simultaneously.



Pretty little Jane Schneider peers out from behind a mass of balloons as she is having a rollicking good time at the American Toy Fair at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, under the auspices of the Toy Manufacturers of the U. S.A., it attracted hundreds of small fry like 4-year old Jane.

Anthrax: A New Anti-Bacterial Element

A substance obtained from the white blood cells, Thymus gland or Pancreas of a variety of animals is an effective agent against the germ of Anthrax.

The substance was discovered at the Chemical Warfare Service's station, Camp Detrick, Md., in the course of war experiments with the most refractory of all disease agents. Anthax is one of the largest of the bacteria which cannot be killed by five minutes in boiling water and which can be kept for several years without losing its potency.

In man and various domestic animals Anthrax causes a rapidly fatal malady with fever and internal bleeding. Because of its extreme toughness Anthrax is one of the agents concerning which there has been the most speculation in discussions of future biological warfare.

Animals can be vaccinated against the disease. It was noted at Camp Detrick that in some protected animals injected with the bacteria there occurred a hitherto unobserved biological phenomenon. There was first the concentration of leucocytes, the white blood cells which are the body's "soldiers" against invasion of the blood stream. They attacked and engulfed many of the bacteria. It was noted, however, that some of the Anthrax organisms which were not attacked by the leucocytes, but were in close proximity to them, underwent curious changes which apparently robbed them of their potency.

Apparently the white blood cells themselves had a method of chemical warfare. They were throwing out some substance poisonous to the disease germs. Following up this clue, a very complex material that had the same effect in test-tube preparations of Anthrax was obtained from white blood cells of a dog. This was an extremely difficult procedue and a similar, if not identical, material was secured from the Pancras of a dog and the Thymus gland of a calf. Presumably it would be found in a variety of annimal tissues.

The material seemed particularly to inhibit the ability of the Bacteria with which it came in contact to make use of oxygen which is necessary for their multiplication. The substance remains stable for at least two months after its preparation and its effects are immediate.

Tests with mice, as reported by Dr. Walter L. Bloom and his associates, formerly of the Camp Detrick staff, in the journal of infectious diseases, resulted in saving nearly half of those given lethal Anthrax doses.

Chemically the material obtained is quite complicated and probably only a small part of it is the active agent. Its chief constituent is the Amino acid, Lysine.

"My word, girl, how you've grown! Why, when last I saw you, your dress came right up to your neck"

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken and Richard L. Frey.

West opened his singleton trey of diamonds, East played the King and South dropped the deuce, leaving East in no doubt who held the jack. East, therefore, returned a low diamond to give his partner a ruff and also to signal a heart return.

West duly played a heart and East's ten forced South's ace. But South got back to dummy with trump and pushed the diamond queen through East's ace, thus establishing North's ten for a discard of South's losing heart. Since North was able to ruff two spades, declarer lost no other tricks and make his doubled contract.

Of course, East's defense had been exactly what South hoped for when he played the deuce instead of the jack on the first diamond trick. He didn't want to leave East in the slightest doubt that West could trump a diamond; he was equally prepared for East to cash a second high diamond and led low on the third round. He could well afford to trump high, draw trumps and discard a heart on the fourth diamond.

South was clever not to false-card on the first diamond lead, so as to encourage East to continue the suit. But East should have been made suspicious by that very fact. It should have warned him that an immediate heart shift was his best defense.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 4 3 2
♡ 9 7 5 3
◇ A Q J 9 8
♣ J

WEST
♠ Q J 10 9 5
♡ —
◇ K 7 6 2
♣ 8 5 4 3

EAST
♠ 8 7
♡ A K Q
◇ 10 5 4
♣ Q 10 9 7 2

SOUTH
♠ A K 6
♡ J 10 8 6 4 2
◇ 3
♣ A K 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	2♡	Pass
2♡	Pass	3♡	Pass
4♡	All Pass		

Our Delhi Letter:

(From Our Correspondent)

A Million Homes—In The Air!

NEW DELHI.

YOU can make the iron hot by striking and, if in Britain Ministers make speeches to announce a policy, in India the ministers hope to formulate a policy by making speeches. Some ministers, presumably, feel uncomfortable in their beds unless they had made a speech or two during the day.

They feel greatly relieved after a speech and derive an emotional comfort to read their names in print on the following day. They would prefer to live in a hall of mirrors. Camera men have come in handy. They mirror them in all possible postures. Here is a mixed grill of ministerial speeches during the week.

"Million Houses" For Workers

The Labour Minister, Sri Jagjiwan ram announced in the Dominion Parliament that his Ministry had decided to construct a million houses for industrial workers during the next five years. On the assumption that each house would cost 5,000 this modest desire of the Labour Ministry would cost five hundred crores of rupees only or Rs. one hundred crores a year. Even on the presumption that the Centre would contribute only fifty per cent of the cost of building houses, it would mean a modest sum of Rs. fifty crores a year. Finance however, is not the headache of Sri Jagjiwanramji.

The Food and Agriculture Minister Sri Jairamdas Daulatram made a twelve-point speech in the Dominion Parliament, the salient features of which were as follows;—

1. **Today the food position is definitely better and absolutely hopeful and sure.**
2. **A conference of all Premiers of Provinces, some of the leading states and of Food Ministers will be concened shortly to discuss further the possibilities of help to all the deficit areas.**
3. **An Agricultural Planning Commission will shortly be set up "to go to the bottom of the whole question of agricultural Planning."**
4. **The Government had plans for reclaiming fifty lakhs acres of weeded lands in India.**
5. **That the Government of India spends one anna per head on Agriculture as compared to Rs. eighty per head by the Government of U.S.A. Rs. twenty-eight per head by the Government of Canada and Rs. two per head by the Government of United Kingdom.**
6. **That "I am at one with the House that we have not made much progress with the Grow More Food Campaign."**

Overdraw Picture

Let me analyse each one of these statements. The overdrawn picture of India's Food position is unwarranted by facts as disclosed by the Food Department's reports received from the Provinces. while it is true that so far there has not been any get-away rise in prices of foodgrains, as a result of decontrol, it must be recommended that as far as rice, millets and maize are concerned, January-June is the peak period of harvesting of 1947-48 crops and price condition is always easier in these months. Reports received regarding Rabi grains show that in many areas prices of wheat rice and millet have increasel by one hundred per cent over those under control. The present trends in the Kharif grain prices may not be a current guide to the position as might develop between June and September which even under normal circumstances are difficult months in respect of supply and prices. Even so, dangerous symptoms are already noticable in certain areas and particularly in Bombay. In this Province wheat prices have registered a more than two hundred per cent rise over the controlled prices. In Central Provinces and Berar, the increase is about 150 per cent and in the United Provinces the increase varies from forty per cent to one hundred per cent. The rice prices have shot up from about fifty per cent in MADRAS to about sixty per cent in Bihar and Bengal. In the case of Bajri, Bombay registered the highest increase of nearly two hundred per cent.

Under rationing and controlled distribution, certain sections of people and particularly the industrial workers were able to get supplies at controlled rates. With the abolition of controls, in large areas of deficit Provinces a section of people will have to buy grain at free and uncontrolled market prices. If the present tendency of rising prices were not checked there is a possibility a scarcity and famine conditions reappearing not only because of shortages of supplies but also because of the price factor.

The other factor in the food situation as far as India is concerned is still more serious. What happens if the bellicose attitude of the American President, Mr. Truman, and the warmongering of his colleagues does result in a Russo-American global flare-up? India, with Premier Nehru's "sitting on the fence" Foreign Policy, may lose her entire supplies of imported foodgrains. Either the words have lost their meaning or men have lost their commonsense if one were to regard this position as "ABSOLUTELY HOPEFUL AND SURE".

Wanted Planned Action

Apropos the Agriculture Planning Commission there have been no dearth of plans since the Linlithgow Commission reported in 1928. In these twenty years every aspect of agricultural planning has been investigated. The five years post-war plans of the Provincial Governments have devoted special chapters to agriculture. There has been a Famine Commission and Foodgrains Policy Committees, which have investigated this problem. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Foodgrains Policy Committee is still in session, writing its final report. What is needed is not a planning commission but planned action. The fault largely lies with Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram's own Ministry. In its craze to expand itself it has made serious encroachments on Provincial domain, thereby depriving the Provinces of their drive and zeal. Lack of definite policy is another snag. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram has declared in favour of increasing output of foodgrains jute and cotton at one and the same time knowing full well that foodgrains production competed with cotton and jute production

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram has announced his intention to bring under plough five million acres of land. The Grow More Food campaign report for 1945-46 had solemnly announced that "the total acreage under principal foodgrains had increased by over thirteen million acres during the triennium ending 1944-45, as compared to the pre-war normal. If the millions of acres promised by Kaka Sahib Gadgil's Blue-eyed boy, Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla, under his multi-purpose projects were added to this total of eighteen million acres they may exceed the total area, including hills, mountains, rivers, lakes of this land of Hindustan. A beginning to bring these weeded millions has already been made in the central vistas of New Delhi, where beautiful grass lawns, which provided untold recreation to thousands of men, women and children, have been ploughed up by tractors to grow vegetables

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram pleaded that due to the paucity of building materials, fertilizers and trained personnel, the Grow More Food campaign had not made much progress. His predecessor, Sri Rajen Babu, had asserted that the allegation that the campaign had failed was a matter of opinion. The Agriculture Department has presented a formidable array of figures in support of its unqualified statement that the campaign had yielded in an increased production of three million tons of foodgrains a year. What has become of this three million tons of foodgrains, no one has cared to explain. One tangible result, however, is that crores of Indian taxpayer's money has gone through a sieve called the Grow More Food campaign. Instead of a Agricultural Planning Commission, it would be better for Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram to set up a Committee of enquiry into the working of this campaign.

Unconvincing Figures

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram gave interesting figures to compare the expenditure on agriculture in India and in the West. He should have also given similar figures to show what an Indian spent on his food, as compared to an Englishman, American, Canadian and Australian. It would henceforth be an easy matter for the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, to obtain any amount of money for the Defence Services. He has only to quote the expenditure on defence, incurred by the U.S.A, U.K. and Russia. Mere comparative figures are fallacious, misleading and unconvincing.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram wanted far greater powers for the Centre than it had today. His other colleagues, Doctors Azad and Amrit Kaur, Kaka Sahib Gadgil and Sri Jagjiwan Ram have similar demands. The most economical and convenient thing would be to abolish the Provincial autonomy and centralise the entire field of administration. The Provincial Ministers could be accommodated by appointments to Ambassadorial posts.

A Muslim Leaguer, Haji Sattar Sait, gave a timely warning in the Dominion Parliament. He said that the Congress may not remain in office for all time to come, but the conventions and precedents it may create might be used against it, if and when it goes out of office. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram has no fear to become a Provincial Minister, but the diluting of Provincial Autonomy now in progress, may be used against the Congress, if it goes out of office at the Centre. but retains power in the Provinces.

Protection To Seeds Trade

A two day-session of the Vegetable Seeds Conference was held here during the week. Sri Jairamdas Daulatram presided. As usual, several resolutions were adopted by the conference, most important of which urged that "since the Government of India's policy is to make India self-sufficient in vegetable seeds, no imports of vegetable seeds, except mother seeds, be permitted." Side by side, the conference urged that "as sufficient seeds are available in India, the exports of home-grown flower and vegetable seeds be permitted." It is wondered, whether the Food and Agriculture Minister realized that the two resolutions are inconsistent with each other. If India has already sufficient amount of seeds, not only for her home needs, but for exports, she has already reached the stage of self-sufficiency and therefore ban on imports is unwarranted and inequitous.

If, on the other hand, India has still to become self-sufficient, there is no case for exports of seeds. In fact, the liberalisation in the import policy of seeds provided necessary provocation for the conference.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram gave away the whole case, when he said that there was no dearth of Indian types of vegetable seeds. "Regarding European types of vegetable seeds, the major part of our requirements before the last war used to be met by imports from foreign countries. During the war the Government of India sanctioned about Rs. 80,000 to produce European types of vegetable seeds at Quetta and Kashmir. While this industry was being developed private individuals continued to obtain import licences. These imports tended to upset the arrangements for the healthy development of our infant seed industry. So the Government of India decided in April 1944 not to grant any new licences for import.

In April 1945, it was further decided to freeze under the Defence of India Rules all consignments of vegetable seeds which resulted in almost complete stoppage of foreign seeds.

The situation changed completely after August last when Quetta, which was a very important source of production was lost to us. The situation with regard to Kashmir also became uncertain. The production there was not properly controlled, with the result that with the exception of a few selected growers, others could not be relied upon to make regular supplies. Transport has always been difficult from Kashmir and has now become an acute problem. In view of the above difficulties the previous import restrictions were relaxed in December 1947 for a period of six months ending June 1948.

If we are to revert to a ban of foreign import we must ensure the required supplies of this type of seeds by developing sources of production in places like the Kulu Valley in East Punjab or other suitable places. The endeavour should be to grow this type of vegetables in all parts of the country."

Unconvincing Demand

What was the nature of the present demand, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram did not disclose. The bulk of the Indian people did not like European types of vegetables. It is only the anglicised urban Indian, who requires this type of vegetable. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram referred to pre-war time efforts to grow European type of vegetables. They were largely grown for the British and American war personnel who needed these vegetables and not the Indian masses. No one, however, has pointed out what havoc the total stoppage of imports has brought on the Indian production. One has only to compare the pre-war and present size of cauliflower, tomato, radish and beet. The loss the marketeer of vegetables, grown from these seeds, has suffered has hardly been calculated.

There is a larger issue involved in this ban. In the first place, protection has never been used to promote agriculture. In the second place, the quality and price of the Indian product should be the guiding principle in the continuation of protection. Thirdly, protection should not be by means of total stoppage of imports, because it deprives the incentive to improve the quality or reduce prices. Fourthly protection is granted to make the country self-sufficient. Protection, therefore, should be withdrawn as soon as the industry is able to export its wares. If, as seed producers themselves admit, there are sufficient seeds available in India and their expodts should be permitted, prima facie the need for the continuation of protection to the seed industry no longer exists. The exchange difficulty has enabled the industrialists to secure protection by this back door.

The seed merchants used the popular slogan that "the government of India should chalk out a long-term policy, which will fully take into account and reconcile the larger interests of the country with those of the seed growers." In actual practice, the Government has been asked to reconcile the larger interests of the seed growers with those of the country. The conference has supported the Agricultural Ministry's plan to start a Central Breeding Station. It could be assumed that under a "Firman" to be issued shortly, the imports of vegetable seeds will be totally banned and a Central Breeding Station, at some further cost to the tax-payer, will be set up.

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Kashmir Issue Still Hanging Fire

LAKE SUCCESS, March 27 (Reuter).—The Kashmir issue, ten weeks after it was brought before the Security Council is still hanging in the balance, and it is impossible to predict whether the United Nations will bring it to a successful conclusion, writes Michael Fry, Reuter's correspondent.

The long proceedings have passed through two distinct phases. The first phase included these features:

India charged that Pakistan was aiding the raiders who invaded Kashmir.

Secondly, Pakistan counter-charges that India was an "invader" of Kashmir and widened the issue by including the Junagadh question.

Thirdly the Security Council, treading warily, adopted a method of "Round Table Private Conferences" between the two parties in the presence of the Council's President.

A few days after the proceedings began, the Security Council in what now appears an excess of zeal voted to set up a three-man commission on the lines of the Indonesian Committee, but its members were never appointed. All hope was centred in private talks between Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar for India, Sir Zafrullah Khan for Pakistan and M. Fernand Van Lagenhove, the Belgian President of the Security Council.

After several meetings M. Van Lagenhove produced a resolution making these points:

First a plebiscite should be held in Kashmir under the authority and supervision of the Security Council.

Secondly, the proposed United Nations Commission should "promote" cessation of hostilities as soon as possible.

American, Chinese, French, British, Canadian and Syrian members all seemed to like this Belgian draft.

SECURITY COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

This and the general trend of the debate encouraged Sir Zafrullah Khan to propose a resolution which asked for all armed forces to be withdrawn from Kashmir and empowered the United Nations Commission to establish an "impartial interim administration."

The Indian chief delegate now stressed to the Council that the first and most urgent thing to do in Kashmir was to stop the fighting which "cost of the lives and honour of thousands."

He thought his delegation had presented enough material evidence to enable the Council to find that Pakistan was guilty of aiding the raiders and to ask the Pakistan Government to desist from giving such assistance. On this point, he declared the Belgian draft was "innocuous in the extreme."

When next the Council met it was under the shadow of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. Mr. Ayyangar now proposed amendments to the Belgian draft with these three main points:

First the Security Council should recommend Pakistan to use its best efforts to persuade the invaders to withdraw.

Secondly, the United Nations Commission should promote urgently all measures to stop the fighting.

Thirdly, a plebiscite should be taken under the advice and observation of the United Nations Commission.

It now became clear that India could not accept proposals to replace Sheikh Abdullah's administration in Kashmir by any so-called neutral administration even temporarily, and the Indian Government insisted that its troops in Kashmir were required to preserve law and order and could therefore not be totally withdrawn before the plebiscite.

PAKISTAN'S CASE

Pakistan on the other hand, argued first that Seikh Abdullah had made it abundantly clear that he favoured the Indian cause and could therefore not be regarded as impartial, and secondly that Azad Kashmir forces and invaders would never stop fighting as long as there were Indian troops on Kashmir soil.

At this stage America, France, Colombia, Syria and Argentina all seemed to favour some kind of "neutral" administration during the plebiscite.

As regards the withdrawal of Indian troops from Kashmir, Mr. Ayyangar declared his Government thought this not "within the range of practical politics" but were prepared to take precautions to see that troops did not interfere in free voting.

CHINA'S RESOLUTION

A few days later, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, who had in the meantime become President introduced a draft resolution which contained these main articles of settlement:

First, Pakistan to use its best endeavours to persuade the raiders to withdraw and deny them any facilities.

Secondly, Indian troops to be progressively withdrawn and the remainder stationed so as not to intimidate the Kashmiris.

Thirdly, a plebiscite administration to be set up by India and to include six United Nations supervisors.

DOUBLE PART OF U. N.

Fourthly, the Indian Government to urge the Kashmir Government to allow refugees to return unmolested and release all political prisoners.

Fifthly the India Government to use is best endeavours to persuade Sheikh Abdullah to give "adequate representation of all major political groups in the state" in his Government

As it is an open secret that this Chinese draft resolution was the result of behind the scenes consultations between the various delegations, it seemed apparent that this represented the main lines along which the majority of members are now thinking.

Sir Zafrullah Khan who saw in the new position an almost complete reversal of earlier feeling in the Council, doubted whether his Government could agree. His summary was that "any plebiscite held under the Abdullah Government in a state which is occupied by troops of one side is not likely to satisfy anyone that it is impartial."

Matters having now reached a virtual deadlock, Mr. Ayyangar asked for a postponment of the debate to allow him to consult his Government in Delhi. The Council seemed a little hesistant about this, which led to Mr. Ayyangar's bitter speech accusing the Council of not having given his great country the consideration to which it was entitled.

While Mr. Ayyangar was in India, Council members continued private conversations in which the United States delegation appeared to play a prominent part.

On his return Mr. Ayyangar confirmed that the Indian Government could not replace Sheikh Abdullah's administrations but that it was prepared to make the plebiscite machinery as independent as possible consistent only with the maintenance of Kashmir sovereignty.

The Security Council has thus come full circle. In the first phase it seemed to favour the Pakistan arguments and in the present phase after several weeks deleberation appears to incline towards the Indian case. Dissent, which at first came from the Indian delegation has now veered to Pakistan quarters.

In April the presidency of the council passes to Dr. Alfonso Lopez, Colombia but whether this will break the threatened deadlock is yet to be seen.

No Agreement On Kashmir Issue

NEW YORK, March 27 (Reuter): Private United Nations consultations for a settlement of the Kashmir fighting ended without any reported agreement.

No further private talks have been arranged and it is expected the issue will be sent back to the Security Council for solution.

No date has been set for the resumption of the Council debate.

TRUMAN'S CALL TO OBSERVE APRIL 19 AS "NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS DAY"

WASHINGTON, March 26, (UPA): President Truman today urged all Americans to join in the observance of April 19 as "National Preparedness Day."

American veterans will be selected for the date to alert civilians to the need of preparedness as a path to peace

In a message to Edgar Corry, head of the Veterans Organization, the President, said: "The preparedness of this nation must be in the interest of world peace and in order to give full support to the United Nations, dedicated as it is to the maintenance of peace in the world."

THEY SERVE NATION'S CAUSE

Mohan Singh Explains Ideals Of Desh Sewak Sena

BOMBAY, Saturday.

How the Desh Sewak Sena—a national militia pledged to serve the country with unflinching loyalty in any crisis or emergency—came to be founded and is maintained was explained by its founder General Mohan Singh at a press conference held at Congress House this morning.

STRENGTH OF 'SENA'

The Desh Sewak Sena now numbers 30,000 men, women and children, well grounded in discipline and trained in the use of rifles, Bren guns and Sten guns and is familiar with field craft and tactics.

General Mohan Singh said: "Now that we are free, the East Punjab, as a border province, the sentinal and sword-arm of India, is called upon to shoulder heavier responsibilities. Let us assure you that the Punjab will not fail in her duties. No sacrifice shall be considered great enough to keep intact the newly-won freedom, the freedom for which millions of our countrymen had been yearning for years, the freedom for which millions of men and women, in and outside India, have laid down their lives: that freedom in which we want to root out poverty and ignorance from our people."

"So we formed the Desh Sewak Sena. It was never meant to be a private army. It was and is a 'National Service Corps.' On the auspicious day of 21st October, 1947, the anniversary of the Proclamation of the Azad Hind Government by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, that great patriot and brave son of India, we started this movement at Amritsar.

The General asserted: "We had no political or private motives in forming this organisation and we have remained till today above power-politics."

What was the object of the Desh Sewak Sena, he was asked. It was to improve the general health of the nation by physical culture and to train every man, woman and child in the art of self-defence of honour, of property and above all, of our Motherland.

He concluded his address with the following appeal:

.. MARSHAL YOUTH OF INDIA

"This is not a provincial movement but we are concentrating only in the Punjab as the need there is greatest. Our object is to marshal the youth of India, to train them so that they form a second line of defence behind our armed forces. We appeal to all youth to come forward and contribute their share in building this great Nation of ours and to make it so powerful and so strong and so just that no power on earth dare look at us with an evil eye.

"We feel the world is preparing for a third World War. India, in order to take her rightful place in the international affairs must be united and strong. Therefore we appeal to all citizens to fight all disruptive forces and to support and strengthen Government in every possible way.

"We feel it is our duty to strengthen Pt. Nehru and Sardar Patel and to help them to build the India of Bapuji's dreams.

THE PLEDGE

Every member has to take the following pledge: "In view of the catastrophe that has befallen my country and my province in particular by the creation of Pakistan, and in view of the vast and critical problems facing my country, requiring the efforts of everyman, woman and child if India is to become great and noble.

"I ..... hereby declare myself mobilised in the Desh Sevak Sena.

"I humbly pledge before Almighty God not to rest till peace and prosperity reigns in this province and the rest of India. I further pledge to abide by the rules and regulations of the D.S.S., be a disciplined soldiers and carry out instructions given to me by my commanders even if I have to sacrifice my life."

Alleged Gang Of Kidnappers Arrested

Said To Have Been Responsible For Crimes In Trains

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the arrests of four persons, alleged to be members of a gang of pick-pockets operating on the railways between Victoria Terminus and Poona, the Police think they have unearthed a gang which was also responsible for kidnapping and abducting young girls.

The Nagpada Police for sometime past received information that this gang had been kidnapping young maids in their teens and bringing them to the City for immoral purposes.

Sub-Inspector Kulkarni who investigated the matter traced one such victim, a girl of thirteen to the Oriental Hotel, in Grant Road, where the girl had been raped by two members of the gang.

The 'modus operandi' of the gang, it is said, was to first satisfy their lust and then leave the girls high and dry to be finally absorbed in the red light colony.

Sub-Inspector Kulkarni arrested four members of the racket in this connection.

ONE SUCH STORY

It is stated that the girl who was retrieved from the clutches of the quartet in Oriental Hotel, had been kidnapped in a village near Poona about a fortnight ago and on the same day brought to Bombay where Nabhilal Kasamsaheb and Abdul Kader are alleged to have ravished her.

The suspects and two others have been arrested by the Police

NEW DELHI, March 27, (U. P. I.): The "United Press" understands that the first batch of the staff of the Indian Embassy at Kabul will leave New Delhi on April 4. The ambassador-designate, Mr. Rup Chand, along with his Secretary Prem Chand and Major Kapur will leave for Kabul on the 12th April

BILL TO RETURN ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECT TO U. S ARMY

WASHINGTON, March 25 (UPA).—Senator Kenneth Wherry today introduced a bill to return the United States atomic energy project to the Army.

He introduced the bill on the Senate floor as Army Secretary Kenneth Royall was telling a group of Senators elsewhere that the Army does not want such legislation.

Wherry's measure would transfer all functions including atomic bomb production and all properties and all appropriations from the civilian Atomic Energy Commission to Royall's department. All future atomic projects of any kind would be administered by the Army Secretary under the general supervision of the Defence Secretary. But Royall testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee opposed any changes in the present atomic set-up.

Swiss Refuse Vote To ...men

NEUCHATEL, SWITZERLAND, (Reuter): By a large majority the Liberal Party of Neuchatel, capital of one of Switzerland's 22 cantons, has decided against according votes to women.

"Absolute political equality between man and woman is not desirable," the party decided, "because it would involve complete overhauling of civil law concerning the family."

INDIA REFUSES TO PLAY PAKISTAN'S GAME

Spurns Kalat's Offer Of Accession

V. P. MENON'S REVELATION

Talks With Hyderabad May Be Resumed In A Week

NEW DELHI, March 27 (API): Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, indicated today that a clear picture about negotiations with Hyderabad would emerge in the course of a week or two.

Mr. Menon, who was replying to questions at a press conference, said: "We were supposed to start negotiations at the end of this month in New Delhi but at the present moment certain exchange of letters is taking place and we will have a clear picture about Hyderabad in the course of a week or at the latest in two weeks. I cannot add anything more. The Government of India are in correspondence with H. E. H. the Nizam's Government about certain matters and as soon as this clarification is available, there is nothing to prevent our resuming the talks"

Question: The Dominion Parliament has felt a great anxiety about the safety of the Union subjects in the border towns of Hyderabad. What is the position?

Mr. Menon: We know all these things. We will look into them. I think we will come to a decision very soon.

Question: Are you hopeful about Hyderabad?

Mr. Menon I am nopeful I have never been a pessimist in my life

Mr. Menon revealed that Kathiawar was prepared to surrender all the six ports to India for a fixed sum. "That is being negotiated now".

UDAIPUR TO JOIN RAJASTHAN UNION

He understood that Udaipur want ed to come into the United State of Rajasthan. Negotiations were going on in this connection.

When he was in Bombay, he had informael discussions with the Maharajas of Gwalior, Indore. Dewas Junior and Kolhapur, who had agreed in principle to a Malwa Union. He was going again on March 30 to discuss the matter further.

So far as the Punjab States were concerned, there was a plan to integrate Jhind, Nabha, Malerkotla Kapurthala and Faridkot into one Union. They would not be merged with East Punjab.

He had had an informal discussion with the Maharaja of Cutch, who was prepared to take any advice tendered by the States Ministry on the future of the State. There were two courses open—to integrate Cutch with Saurashtra or to keep it separate. The question had a great defence aspect and the ultimate decision of the States Ministry would depend upon the advice they received from the Defence Ministry

Twenty-four Punjab Hill States would be centrally administered as a unit to be known as Himachal Pradesh from April 15, 1948.

Eighteen full jurisdictional Gujarat States and semi-jurisdictional and

(Continued on Page 15.)

I. N. A. Plane From Delhi Crashes In Corsica

All Of 19 Passengers And Crew Feared Dead

PARIS, March 27 (Reuter): Agence France Presse, French news agency, reported from Ajaccio, Corsica, tonight that a British plane from New Delhi crashed in the island early today and 19 passengers were feared dead.

The plane was said to have struck the eastern slopes of Mont Cardo at a height of 6,000 feet.

In Paris it was learned that there were 15 passengers and four crew in the machine and that all died. The aircraft left Rome at 5-30 this morning. Mont Cardo is in Central Corsica.

NO BODIES RECOVERED

The aircraft, belonging to Indian National Airways left New Delhi on March 21, and has stayed at Rome. Major Routley, British Consul-General in Ajaccio, told 'Reuter' tonight that the plane was lying in heavy snow on the mountain top and that no bodies had yet been recovered.

RESCUE PARTIES AT WORK

"The plane struck a mountain peak near Venaco" he said. "Volunteer rescue parties have set out from Venaco and neighbouring hamlets, but the plane is in a spot extremely difficult cue parties have set out faom Venaco

The first rescue parties had insufficient equipment to carry the bodies to Venaco and prepared to camp for the night in a sheltered spot nearby.

"It is an Alpine operation presenting the utmost difficulty even to those who know the mountainous country well." M. Latour, Commander of Ajaccio airport said. One of the first to be advised of the crash he left immediately to supervise briefly of the first rescue parties.

PLANE LOCATED

First rescue parties located the plane this evening and found the bodies in and near the wreck. deeply embedded in the snow.

First news of the crash came when an aircraft belonging to the Corsican Civil Air Rescue Service on a morning routine flight saw the debries in the snow-covered mountains three miles east of Venaco.

Arabs Ambush Jewish Convoy

Br. Troops And Spitfires To Rescue

JERUSALEM, March 27 (Reuter): Royal Air Force Spitfires today flew sorties over a large force of armed Arabs who were reported to be attacking a 40-vehicle Jewish convoy near the Jewish settlements of Kfar and Zion, half-way between Bethlehem and the southern Arab stronghold of Hebron, an Arab source in Jerusalem stated.

A gun-battle between Arabs and Jews was going on, the source added.

A detachment of British Infantry garrisoning the southern desert area of Palestine were rushed to aid the Jews who were reported to be ambushed by Arabs near Kfar and Zion, a semi-official source said.

The source added that thirty Jewish armoured vehicles took off from the Talpioth quarter of Jerusalem at dawn today in an effort to reinforce the Kfar and Zion settlement. None of the Jewish vehicles bore the compulsory white markings which are officially designed to distinguish civil from police and military vehicles. The convoy had apparently succeeded in getting through but was ambushed by waiting Arabs on its return.

JEWISH AIRCRAFT IN ACTION

Four Jewish aircraft this evening bombed Arabs attacking a Jewish convoy south of Jerusalem, it was officially stated.

City Police Chief Wants Wallace To Be Shot

NEW YORK, March 27 (Reuter): Mr. Henry Wallace told a nationwide radio audience last night that a police chief in one of the nations largest cities has recommended that he, Mr. Wallace, be shot.

Attacking the Truman administration for "branding as Communist, the millions who oppose" present Government policy, Mr. Wallace quoted the police chief as having written in a letter:

"Henry Wallace is un-American, and un-Americans should be shot."

Mr. Wallace mentioned no names, but in Detroit today, Police Commissioner Harry S. Troy, who recently wrote a letter to the head of a "Wallace for President" Committee said enigmatically:

"If the shoe fits Henry Wallace let him wear it."

AUSTRALIA V. CEYLON

COLOMBO, March 27 (Reuter): Australians declared at 184 for eight wickets. The Ceylon team scored 46 runs for the loss o f two wickits when rain stopped play. z

Krishna Prasad For Berne

NEW DELHI, March 27 (U.P.I): Mr Krishna Prasad, Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, left today by air for Berne in Switzerland to attend the meeting of the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Post Union. The meeting will be held on April 6.

CARTELS AND MONOPOLIES

British Govt. Measure To Strike At Their Roots

LONDON, March 27, (Reuter): The Government is to publish next week a Bill striking at the roots of a system which the Labour Party has bitterly attacked for many years.

The Bill will inquire into, and deal with, "mischiefs" resulting from industrial monopolies and cartels.

Uneasiness about their alleged "anti-social practices" is not confined to labour, for Mr. Winston Churchill's wartime Coalition Government pointed out in 1944 that in recent years there had been a growing tendency towards combines and agreements, national and international, by which manufacturers had sought to control prices and output to divide markets and to fix conditions of sale.

"While such agreements or combines do not necessarily operate against the public interest, that statement added, "the power to do is there."

The Coalition also announced that it intended to take action to check practices "which may bring advantages to sectional producing interests but work to the detriment of the country as a whole." No action was, however, taken.

There are in this country three main kinds of monopoly: State-controlled enterprises like the British Broadcasting Corporation or the Railways. The Labour Government encourages these and has initiated some of them.

Big companies like Imperial Chemical Industries Limited which have a dominating position in their partition field either by amalgamation with other firms or by driving their competitors out through superior efficiency.

And finally what the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Morrison, once called "the great assortment of cartels, price rings, federations, pricefixing combines and so forth."

These are the latest known and yet the most widespread.

Norwegian Bases For America?

LONDON, March 27 (Reuter)—"Izvestia", the Soviet Government paper, today charged that Britain, the United States and Norway had reached agreement on the standardisation of Norwegian and American arms and that Norway had agreed to lease Norwegian territory for the establishment of American and British military bases, Moscow radio reported.

In a long article on Norway's complete subjugation to Foreign impearialists", 'Izvestia' said that Norwegian political leaders were more and more openly adapting the social-political life of the country" to the interest of reactionary circles at home and the American expansionists abroad."

Soviet Attitude On Return Of Trieste

LONDON, March 27 (Reuter)—The Soviet Government has formally acknowledged to Britain receipt of the Three-Power declaration for the return of Trieste to Italy, adding that the suggestion is being studied, the British Foreign Office spokesman disclosed today.

The Soviet reply gave no indication of Moscow's attitude to the plan. Usually well-informed quarters here believe that the Soviet Government may refrain from giving an opinion on the substance of the proposal until after the Italian elections due on April 18.

Nehru's Gifts To Naushera Youths

NEW DELHI, March 27 (A.P.I): In token of his appreciation of the work of the Balak Sena—the youth organisation set up by Brigadier Usman in Naushera—the Prime Minister, aPndit Nehru, has sent to Major-General Kalwant Singh, Commanding Jammu and Kashmir Force, three wrist watches for presentation to three members of the Sena, who distnnguished themselves in the battle of Naushera early in February when 2,000 raiders were killed. Their names have been inscribed on the watches. The watches will be presented shortly at a special ceremony to be held at Naushahra.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHIMNI'S NEW POST

NEW DELHI, March 27, (A.P.I): Major-General S. B. S. Chimni has taken over charge as the first Indian Quarter-Master-General succeeding Major-General H. H. Stabbe, who becomes one of the British advisers to be attached to the Indian army.

STOP PRESS

'STICK TO YOUR POSTS ORDER ISSUED

WASHINGTON, March 27 (Reuter): The army department disclosed today that 20,000 reserve officers now on duty, but narked for demobilisation, will have to continue at their posts until Congress comes through with a decision on conscription. The "stick to your posts" order was issued secretly early this week.

SEARCH FOR NORWEGIAN SHIP

ASTORIA (Oregon), March 27 (U.P.A.): The Norwegian motor ship "Marie Bakke", bound from Tacoma, Washington, to Portland, Oregon with a cargo of highly-explosive ammonia nitrate, was 11 hours overdue today at the mouth of the Columbia River. The Point Adams Coast Guard have started a search for the vessel.

U. S. Rejects Soviet Note On Four Power Control Of Germany

WASHINGTON March 26, (Reuter): The United States today rejected a Russian compaint that America, Britain and France have broken agreements for four-power control of Germany. Russia's refusal to co-operate with other occupying powers and its numerous unilateral actions with respect to the administration of its own zone of occupation, were cited in a note signed by the Assistant Secretary of State. Mr Norman Armour and delivered to the Soviet Ambassador M. Alexander Panyushkin yesterday

The Soviet note charged that the recent discussions in London By Britain, America and France on administration of the three western occupation zones. were in contradiction to provisions of the Potsdam agreement.

RUSSIA'S FAILURE

Mr. Armour said there was nothing in any agreement relating to Germany which preventing any of the powers from discussing questions of common-concern.

"The United States Government notes that Russia continues to fail to recognize that the three powers have been obliged to consult among themselves as a result of Russia's unwilling to implement the principles of economic unity as well as other principles o the Potsdam agreement.

The United States note also rejected Russian charges that the question of creating a unified Anglo-American zone was not submitted for consideration of the Control Council.

The intention to unfiy the zones was conveyed to the Council at its meeting on July 20, 1946, and the announcement that the two zones were to be unified was made at a sulesequent meeting on July 30, 1946 the United States note said.

The United States charged that failure to include the Russian zone in the present economic arrangement lay upon the Soviet Union itself.

"The threat to the authority of the Allied Control Council does not arrive rom actions of the United States, but from the consistent pursuit by Russia in the eastern zone of a systematic unilateral policy of its own."

The note said that Russia failed to observe the principle of economic unity provided for in the Potsdam agreement and criticised Russia's practice of reparations removals without regard to agreed limitations.

'Under the guise of reparations Russia has taken in her possession in gigantic trusts, major industrial establishments in the eastern zone, accounting for 25 to 30 percent of the total remaining industrial productive capacity."

TOTALITARIAN

The note charged Russia with unilateral policy with respect to political activity and added: "basic human rights are being denied to the population while concentration camps are being used anew for individuals unwilling to accept this new totalitarianism. It is the unilateral policy of the Soviet Union which has cut off Eastern Germany from its natural intercourse, political and economic with Western Germany.

"By a sincere effort to arrive at resonable compromises the United States Britain and France have been able to arrive at many agreed positions only in find Russia not ready positions solutions acceptable to all four powers."

American aid to Europe, and cooperations between Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, had not led to a political cleavage of Europe as claimed by Russia "but rather, it is the prior action of Russia and the group of Eastern European states under Russian influence which disrupted the normal framework of European communty and interfered with the progress of recovery from the effects of war."

SHORTAGE OF POLICE STAFF CAUSES THEFTS AND DACOITIES IN G. I. P TRAINS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A recurring shortage of nearly 38 per cent of the railway police staff, who have not been provided with residential accommodation. has considerably hampered the prevention of theft and looting cases in the G.I.P Railway. While a full police strength of the railway could be put to use for checking major cases of goods train looting by organised gangs, the chief of the G.I.P. Railway police is not in a position to accommodate at least 35 per cent of the staff for lack of proper residential facilities. Out of a total sactioned police strength of 212 men at the Victoria Terminus, there is a regular shortage by at least 80 men everyday due to the acute housing shortage in the city. The same is also said to be true of the police strength at the Dadar, Kurla and Kalyan railway Stations, where the crime detection is now handled only by a skeleton staff

Following the repeated cases of looting of goods trains at Kalyan, the G. I.P. Railway authorities posted a special inspector with sixty Constables and sub-inspectors to keep a watch over the railway-lines and take preventive measures on receipt of informations from private agencies. But at Kalyan too the difficulty of accomomodation has reflected on the efficiency of a deteriorating patrol staff, who have to put in as many twelve hours of duty each day.

A high official of the G.I.P. Railway police told me that it was humanly impossible to force he police staff to work any more than the hours they patrolled at the moment. While he was confident that recruits would be available at any moment to fill the breach caused by the recurring shortage of police staff the Government have no hitherto moved the railway authorities in respect of providing accommodation for the new men.

Persecution Of China's "Third Party"

LONDON, March 27 (Reuter).—A letter in today's influential 'London Times' alleged that the Central Government of China had tried to counter the existence of a Chinese "third force", described as the "Leftwing Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang," by "ruthless" political persecution.

The writer of the letter Tony Gibson declared: "Veteran military and political founder-members of the Nationalist Party led by Marshal Li Chi Sen and General Tsai Ting Kai have set up a 'Leftwing revolutionary committee of Kuomintang' in direct opposition to the Central Government.

"Together, they constitute a 'party of the middle way,' enshrining the fundamentally Chinese idea of compromise.

"The Central Government realized the importance of this growing third force as early as 1945

"It has tried to counter it by a ruthless campaign of political persecution and intimidation, in which the suppression of independent newspapers, the arrest of journalists, and the assassination of liberal scholars and students have figured."

CITY REFUGEE STUDENTS' HUNGER STRIKE CALLED OFF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ten refugee students of Sir Cariminoy Ebrahim Dental College, who had gone on a hunger strike, some three days back. for full grant of the relief loan, sanctioned by the Central Government, called off their strike yesterday when Dr. Sethna, the principal agreed to concede their demand.

FIVE CZECH BANKS TO BE MERGED

PRAGUE, March 26 (Reuter).—The Czechoslovak Government today decided to merge the five banks which were last to be nationalised—three in Bohemia and Moravia and two in Slovakia—reversing a decision of the previous Government of M. Klement Gottwald, Communist Prime Minister. There will now be two banks, one in Prague and the other in Bratislava capital of Slovakia.

Dr. Jaromia Dolansky, Finance Minister, told the Czechoslovak News Agency that the main task of the two new banks would be to provide financial means for production throughout the country and financial control of all nationalised enterprises.

FUTURE SET-UP OF INDIAN STATES

A. I. S. P. Conference Leaders' Talk With Nehru

NEW DELHI, March 26 (UPI)—The members of the Standing Committee of the All-India States Peoples' Conference met Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, and Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary to the States Ministry, Government of India, and had full and frank discussion with them on important issues arising out of the consolidation and merger of smaller States into bigger units.

According to a prominent spokesman of the Standing Committee, the picture which emerged out of these discussions about the future set up of nearly 540 Indian States 'vis-a-vis' the Indian Union. is as follows:—

(a) Comparatively smaller Indian States would be grouped together, consistently with administrative convenience, under seven administrative units, namely, Saurashtra, Matsya, Malwa, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Phulkian;

19 STATES TO RETAIN THEIR SEPARATE ENTITIES

(b) Apart from these seven administrative units 19 other States would be allowed, subject to the terms and conditions implicit in their accession to the Indian Union, to maintain their separate entities. These will include: Kashmir, Hyderabad, Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Baroda, Cutch, Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Cooch Behar, Tripura, Manipur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Mayurbhanj and Kolhapur. Some of these 19 States may, at a later stage, desire amalgamation with neighbouring provinces, but they will function as separate units for the present.

(c) Five Sikh States of Punjab, namely Nabha, Kapurthala, Mallerkotla, Jhind and Faridkot will be merged into a union to be named as Phulkian Union. Patiala State will, for the present remain out of this Union.

(d) Simla Hill states will be grouped together under the name and style of Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur and Mandi may remain out, for the present. Tehri Garhwal may be tacked on to United Provinces in district Garhwal.

(e) Reasonable financial aid and loan of experienced administrators will be provided from the Indian Union, as and when necessary for sound and efficient administration of these Units which may, in due course, take their places alongside the existing provinces of the Indian Union.

Malayan Badminton: Durai Out In First Round

SINGAPORE, March 27 (Reuter): Sivagura A. Durai, who won the National Badminton Championship of India, was yesterday beaten by Yeo Teck Chye, 12-15, 15-7, 15-13. In the first round of the Malayan Badminton Championships at Penang.

Yeo Tech Chye, was runner-up in the Selangor Singles championship.

PAKISTAN NEEDS PEACE SAYS LIAQUAT

Active Participation In International Affairs

KARACHI, March 26, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, in his inaugural address the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs here today said: "No modern progressive State can live in isolation from the rest of the world, least of all Pakistan which is already committed to a policy of active and honourable participation in international affairs.

He added: "International peace is a vital necessity today. Mankind cannot be allowed to go through the moral degradation, the unspeakable horrors and the resultant devastation of a third world war. Peace is also necessary for the healthy and steady growth of the infant state of Pakistan, for its proper development, indeed for its very preservation.

Magna Carta Under Bed

SYDNEY, Reuter): Magna Carta, Britain's most cherished historical document, was taken back to England from the United States under the bed of the commander of the liner Queen Elizabeth.

Sir James Bisset, former commander of the Queen Elizabeth, told the Travel League of New South Wales, at a luncheon in Sydney, that the document was taken to the United States for safe custody during the war, and in January 1946 he was entrusted with taking it home.

"Everyone was concerned for its safety, so we photographed the document being placed in the ship's safe" said Sir James. "But it was too big to fit into the safe and it had to be stowed under my bed."

WORKS BANNED BY NAZIS TO BE PUBLISHED

BERLIN, (Reuter): Printing of a first edition of 60.000 copies of "Forbidden and Burnt," an anthology of writings by more than 200 German authors whose works were banned by the nazis, was begun this month.

It includes works written before, during, and after the Hitler period by some of Germany's foremost modern authors whose work were among those burnt on the Opera Square in Berlin on May 10, 1933.

Among writers represented are Thomas Mann, Erich Remarque, Jakob Wessermann, Franz Werfel, Stefan Zweig, Heinrich Mann, Anna Seghers, Karl Von Ossietzky, and Ernest Toller.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND IN JOHORE

SINGAOPRE, (Reuter): The Indian community of Johore Bahru has decided to erect a memorial hall in honour of Mahatma Gandhi which would serve as a meeting place for Indians of all creeds. A similar project has been initiated in Muar and Malacca.

Eleotric Treatment Cures Stammering

HUNGINGTON, WEST VIRGINA. (Reuter): A 20-year-old girl who stammered so badly that she could hardly speak has been completely cured by electric shock treatment. She now talks freely and even sings.

She had already had orthodox treatment—continuous warm baths to make her relax, and even music—but she had responded only slowly.

The first three electric shock treatments produced little improvement Then after the fourth she began to show marked progress.

In all she was given thirteen shock treatments.

British Spinners To Use American And Cheaper Cotton

LONDON, March 27, (Reuter): British cotton spinners will be allowed to substitute American and other cheaper types of raw cotton for Egyptian cotton because of the increased prices for Egyptian types announced last week by the raw cotton commission.

The Commission whose new decision follows complaints from Lancashire spinners and manufacturers issued a statement today stating that it was prepared to allow spinners a measure of substitution of other growths including American as far as may be practicably and so far as the commission's stocks permit.

The statement added that this would have the effect of consolidating the commission's Egyptian supply position.

Many Lancashire manufacturers changed over to Egyptian cotton during the war because of the shortage of American cotton. At that time the difference in price amounted to around two pence a pound.

Last Monday the Commission announced new high prices for Egyptian grades—the third increase in four weeks. It raised costs by between eleven pence and one shilling a pound. At the same time American cotton went up by between decimal nine pence and one decimal five pence. Egyptian cotton now costs about two shippings a pound more than the American grades

The Commission said the increases had been made to bring its selling grades into line with those at present ruling in the principal producing countries.

The spinners argued that they could not afford to continue using Egyptian cotton while continuing to sell at a price based on their use of American cotton as they had been doing before.

SURAT March 27, (A. P. I.): The 12 days old bidi workers strike took a new turn yesterday when the workers decided to manufacture bidis on their own account and sell them to the public.

The workers demand an increase in wages.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 4, 2004.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 16, 1367.
Parsi: Meher 27, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-36 a.m. Sunset: 18-52 p.m.
Nightide: 01-46, 14-30. Lowtide: 07-59, 20-19.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION: Extraordinary general meeting at Marwadi Vidyalay Hall, Sandhurst Road, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ (ART & CULTURAL GROUP): Literary Meeting at Podar College, Matunga, today at 4 p.m. Sri Vellamkulam Thrivikrama Menon will speak on "Aesthetics of Malayalam Poetry". Sri Bhaskaran Nedungadi will preside.

EMPLOYEE'S MEETING: The Bombay Book-Sellers and Publishers' Staff Union, meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the premises of Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road (Grant Road Corner—near the Popular Book Depot) to express dissatisfaction towards the report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to enquire into the working of the Shops and Establishments Act, 1939.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: A public prize distribution and a First Aid demonstration of the Jewish Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade will be held today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the compound of the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagon Bombay.

Colonel M. G. Bhandari, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay has consented to preside.

BOMBAY ASTROTLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Jyotishacharya Y. K. Pradhan on "Political Future of India" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Risen Christ—Message of Easter"—a public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION: Well-known Urdu poets will recite poems on Mahatma Gandhi and Hindu-Muslim unity at the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Hornby Road, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. Mulk Raj Anand will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ: There will be a "Bhajnopdesh" by Sjt. Jagadishchandra today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Arya Samaj Mndir, Fort.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB are holding their annual prize distribution and staging the finals of the Volley Ball (4-30 p.m.) Basket Ball (5 p.m.) and Badminton Doubles (7-30 a.m.) tournaments on the club's grounds, Brahmanwada Road, Matunga, today (Sunday.)

SHISHU VIHAR MANDAL: Annual ceremony of Shishu Vihar and diploma distribution ceremony of Bal Adhyapan Mandir will be held at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga. Mr. K. S. Firodea the Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Bombay, will preside.

ADDRESS TO SETH DAMJI JETHABHAI: An address will be presented by the members of Dadar Jain Sangh, Dadar Jain Mitra Mandal, Dadar Jain Seva Mandal, Dadar Retail Grain Merchants' Mandal, Dadar Retail Cloth Merchant's Association and Dadar Gujrati Mandal to Seth Damjibhai Jethabhai for various services rendered by him to general public, today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Soonderabai Hall (Carnegie Road, Queen's Road).

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master Solicitor will preside.

SANTA CRUZ DISPENSARY: Santa Cruz Residents' Association Dispensary which was completely gutted on March 15 has been started from March 19. People are requested to take advantage of the above dispensary.

FREE FIRST AID CLASS AT JUHU: Khan Saheb D. S. Bharucha will start one First Aid Class at Juhu Aerodrome from (March 29) at 5 p.m Those wishing to join the same are requested to be present there.

RASHTRABHASHA PRACHAR SABHA VERSOVA: Public meeting today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Kakori camp. Shri Kantilal Joshi, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha will preside.

CITY JOURNALISTS' FAREWELL TO FRANCIS LOW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

City Journalists bade farewell to Sir Francis Low, retiring Editor of the "Times of India", at a meeting this afternoon under the auspices of the Bombay Union of Journalists and the Provincial Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Indian Parliament", who presided, said tributes to the services rendered by Sir Francis to the cause of Journalism and working journalists in the country and his contribution to the public life of Bombay. He expressed the hope that in his new capacity as the Head of the London Office of the "Times" Sir Francis would play an important role in building up closer professional contacts between British and Indian journalists and creating friendly relations between the two countries in general.

Mr. Srinivasan briefly reviewed the progress made by the "Times" in the 26 years during which Sir Francis Low was Editor and said that Sir Francis had established very high professional standard and the paper had won the confidence and respect of even those who did not agree with its policy.

Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Editor of the "Blitz", spoke of Sir Francis Low as an ideal editor, able, hardworking and straightforward, who had lived up to a standard of professional conduct worthy of imitation.

Mr. U. G. Rao, Secretary of the Bombay Union of Journalists, said that Sir Francis was a champion of the cause of working journalists and had helped a great deal in the creation of better employer-employee relations. He hoped that his example would be followed by other editors.

Sir Francis Low, in the course of his reply, observed that Indian journalism had made a great deal of improvement in recent years and was going in the right direction. The profession had become very important with the advent of freedom since Democracy depended on the intelligent dissemination of news to the common people.

He concluded with an advice to Indian journalists: "Take yourself seriously, work conscientiously and nobody can deny your rights".

Great Idealist And Statesman

Italian Professor's Tribute To Pandit Nehru

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I am a great admirer of Pandit Nehru. I regard him as one of the greatest idealists, scholars and statesmen of the contemporary world, said Dr. Ginseppe Tucci, Professor of Religion and Philosophy of India and the Far East in the University of Rome, who arrived here last night "en route" to Tibet.

Prof. Tucci is the Chief of an Exploratory Mission to Tibet. It is his mission to study the very high civilization and culture of Tibet, which, he is convinced, will throw a considerable light on the history of Budhism and the spiritual history of India who is 57, has been to the Orient a number of times.

Prof. Tucci was in Shantiniketan from 1925 to 1931. He is the author of a number of books, and his latest work "Predinnaga Budhist Logic" will be shortly published by the University of Rome. He is a scholar of Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali and Tibetan languages.

For the next few years, Prof. Tucci will be enaged in research and study of old manuscripts, inscriptions, fresco paintings and other materials which are likely to throw light on the history even of Indian Art.

Members of the Tucci Mission include, Prof. Tucci, Dr. Moise, who will study Ayurvedic and other oriental systems of medicine, Dr. Maraini (ethnologist) and Dr. Mele (photographer).

The Mission will leave for Sikkim after two days.

Today On Radio

BOMBAY, March 28.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Vinodini Dixit (Bhajan), 7-40 News (M), 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 News (H), 8-30 Vinodini Dixit Khayal Deskar, 9-0 A. M. Joshi (Vocal), 11-0 Film Hits, 11-45 A Musical Feature (M) by Raja Badhe, 12-30 p.m. N. D. Tambe (Jaunpuri), 12-45 News (M), 12-50 News (G), 12-55 N. D. Tambe (Gaud Sarang), 1-25 News (H), 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Excerpts from Messiah, 4-20 Latafat Husain (Puria Dhanashri), 5-0 Gajanan Karnad (Flute), 5-15 A programme for children (M), 5-45 News (K), 6-0 News (E), 6-10 News (H), 6-15 Gururao Deshpande (Gauri), 7-0 Thumri, 7-10 Locals, 7-15 Gajanan Karnad. (Flute), 7-30 Stage Hit (K. P. Khadilkar), 7-45 Shankar Dasgupta Geet (M. Rajesthani), 8-0 News (M), 8-15 News (G), 8-30 Kavya Darshan Poems of Kavi Anil alias A. R. Deshpande, 8-45 Tatya Topi (G), 9-0 News (E), 9-15 News (H), 9-30 BBC News, 9-40 Air Orchestra, 10-0 Mass in B Minor: Bach.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-40 a.m. Sazonki Jhankar, 5-45 Shankar Dasgupta Geet (M. Rajesthani), 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s.)

8-0 p.m. Nanalal Krut Geeto by Amritlal Navsariwala, 8-10 A. M. Joshi (Vocal), 9-0 Latafat Husain (Malkauns), 10-0 Gururao Deshpande (Maluhi Kedar.)

Jai Prakash In Madras

To Tour Tamil Nad For Two Weeks

MADRAS, March 27 (A.P.I.)—Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, arrived in Madras this afternoon by plane from Bombay.

He was received at the aerodrome by Dr. K. B. Menon, Joint Secretary of the Socialist Party, and a large number of people including students.

He is leaving tonight for Madura to attend the Tamil Nad Socialist Convention commencing there tomorrow. After touring Tamil Nad for nearly a fortnight, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain will return to Madras on April 12 when a reception will be accorded to him.

Goa Patriot Sentenced To Deportation

CITY OF GOA, March 27 (IPA).—Mr. Evagrio George, a Goan political worker, has been sentenced here by the Territorial Military Tribunal of Portuguese India for 5 years deportation to a place to be fixed by the Government.

Mr. Evagrio George took prominent part in the Goan political movement for Civil Liberties and underwent 3 months imprisonment when he offered satyagraha. Subsequently, he was arrested again and kept in detention for seven months in the Agoada Fortress known here as the "Bastille of Goa' He was the author of pamphlets "Bandit Saints", "Why I Offer Satyagraha", and "Portuguese Raj Is Goa's Grave", published in Portuguese and Konkanim.

Arrested On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ismail Suleman and Lakicharan Ramnath were put up today before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, on a charge of theft.

It was alleged by the police that the accused were found tampering with a wooden-box in the docks, and they had actually removed from it cycle spokes worth about 500.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail.

Government House News

BOMBAY, March 27.

Rani Maharaj Singh visited the St. John Ambulance Headquarters at 141, Mint Road.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Miss. Narielwala.

Lady Duggan, Mrs. Shufti Tyabji, Mrs. Mithan Lam Mrs. H. C. Captain, Mrs. Kulsum Sayani and Miss. Coyajee came to tea.

RECEPTION TO I.N.A. LEADERS: Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Lohar Chowl Cross Road near Hararwala building when General Mohan singh Col Dhillon of I.N.A. will be accorded a public reception.

Merger With Indian Union

Praja Parished Chief On Best Solution Of Kolhapur Problem

BOMBAY, March 27 (A. P. I.)—Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar, President of the Kolhapur State Praja Parishad, in a statement here today said that the people of the State had unequivocally welcomed the appointment of an Administrator and an independent tribunal to inquire into the allegations against the late ministry.

"There is silent satisfaction over these developments", he said, "and the public has begun to feel that law and order would now be maintained and that a peaceful atmosphere, so necessary for a democratic Government to function, would soon be created."

"I appeal to the public of Kolhapur to give the fullest co-operation to the Administrator to maintain law and order and to create public confidence. This is the only way in which the task of democracy would be facilitated. Any attempt to organise an agitation against the present arrangements will prejudicially affect the interest of the States people and will lead to postponement of the desired results. I am quite sure that the discerning public will not countenance any such propaganda organised by vested interests.

"The Kolhapur State Praja Parishad has already declared that the best solution of the Kolhapur problem can only be achieved through a merger with the Indian Union and I am confident that all the interests concerned will assist in achieving this object at no distant date."

Alleged Hoax On Refugee

BOMBAY, March 27.

Jairamdas Naraindas, a Sindhi refugee from Shikarpur, has filed a complaint in the Bandra Police Court, alleging that he has been cheated out of Rs. 8,000 by three persons named Munshilal, Jethalal and Manubhai. The complainant alleges that he is a refugee from Pakistan and was badly in need of a flat.

He was shown a four room flat in "Nisal Chambers" on Cadell Road at Dadar by Jethalal and Manubhai, but was told that he would get it only if he advanced a loan of Rs. 8,000 to Munshilal. The complainant alleges he did accordingly advance a loan of Rs. 8,000 to Munshilal, but he subsequently was not given the flat. It is also alleged that Jethalal is absconding.

The court has issued bailable warrants in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each against Munshilal and Jethalal and summons against Manubhai.

Mr. Jethanand L. Nain appeared for the complainant.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, March 27, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during past 24 hours, from 1st November 1947 and departure from the normal recorded at 08-00 hours. (I S. T.). on 27th March, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 105 72 0 4.4 plus 4.0, Ahmednagar 95 69 0 3.4 plus 1.5, Allahabad 96 65 0 1.3 minus 1.3, Baroda 105 64 0 0.2 — Bhopal 97 65 0 4.2 plus 2.3, Bhuj 102 69 0 0.6 plus 0.1 BOMBAY 89 75 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Calcutta 94 75 0 7.8 plus 4.1, Cawnpore 95 61 0 3.8 plus 1.7, Colombo 91 72 0.3 16.9 minus 11.4, Delhi 92 62 0 4.7 plus 1.9 Hyderabad (Dn.) 98 74 0 1.1 minus 1.4, Jacobabad nil, Jubbulpore 98 63 0 1.7 minus 1.2, Karachi 95 69 0 — —, Lahore 89 63 0 4.8 plus 1.5, Lucknow 95 62 0 1.5 minus 0.9, Madras 91 76 0 5.6 minus 15.9, Multan 90 65 0 1.1 minus 0.4, Mysore 93 73 0 2.3 minus 1.6, Nagpur 101 64 0 0.1 5.0 plus 2.2, Patna 95 69 0 0.6 minus 1.7 Peshawar 93 65 0 3.5 minus 2.6, Poona 101 67 0 2.0 plus 0.6, Quetta nil, Rajkot 104 65 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Shillong 74 57 0 2.9 minus 2.3, Srinagar nil Surat 91 70 0.1 minus 0.5.

Mahatma M. K. Gandhi's walking stick with his signature on it, made of Himalayan special scented wood beautifully carved, with a nice silver statue of Hanumanji fixed below the handle, name of the presenter T. K. Shair Sing with details written on the stick, is for sale. Please send your offer:—

MUMTAZ HUSSAIN,

Barkat Baug, Ranikhet, U.P.

U. S. Rejects Soviet Note On Four Power Control Of Germany

WASHINGTON March 26, (Reuter): The United States today rejected a Russian compaint that America, Britain and France have broken agreements for four-power control of Germany. Russia's refusal to co-operate with other occupying powers and its numerous unilateral actions with respect to the administration of its own zone of occupation, were cited in a note signed by the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Norman Armour and delivered to the Soviet Ambassador M. Alexander Panyushkin yesterday

The Soviet note charged that the recent discussions in London By Britain, America and France on administration of the three wester.n occupation zones, were in contradiction to provisions of the Potsdam agreement.

RUSSIA'S FAILURE

Mr. Armour said there was nothing in any agreement relating to Germany which preventing any of the powers from discussing questions of common-concern.

"The United States Government notes that Russia continues to fail to recognize that the three powers have been obliged to consult among themselves as a result of Russia's unwilling to implement the principles of economic unity as well as other principles o the Potsdam agreement.

The United States note also rejected Russian charges that the question of creating a unified Anglo-American zone was not submitted for consideration of the Control Council.

The intention to unfiy the zones was conveyed to the Council at its meeting on July 20, 1946, and the announcement that the two zones were to be unified was made at a sulesequent meeting on July 30, 1946 the United States note said.

The United States charged that failure to include the Russian zone in the present economic arrangement lay upon the Soviet Union itself.

"The threat to the authority of the Allied Control Council does not arrive rom actions of the United States, but from the consistent pursuit by Russia in the eastern zone of a systematic unilateral policy of its own."

The note said that Russia failed to observe the principle of economic unity provided for in the Potsdam agreement and criticised Russia's practice of reparations removals without regard to agreed limitations.

'Under the guise of reparations Russia has taken in her possession in gigantic trusts, major industrial establishments in the eastern zone, accounting for 25 to 30 percent of the total remaining industrial productive capacity."

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A recurring shortage of nearly 38 per cent of the railway police staff, who have not been provided with residential accommodation, has considerably hampered the prevention of theft and looting cases in the G.I.P Railway. While a full police strength of the railway could be put to use for checking major cases of goods train looting by organised gangs, the chief of the G.I.P. Railway police is not in a position to accommodate at least 35 per cent of the staff for lack of proper residential facilities. Out of a total sactioned police strength of 212 men at the Victoria Terminus, there is a regular shortage by at least 80 men everyday due to the acute housing shortage in the city. The same is also said to be true of the police strength at the Dadar, Kurla and Kalyan railway Stations, where the crime detection is now handled only by a skeleton staff

Following the repeated cases of looting of goods trains at Kalyan, the G. I.P. Railway authorities posted a special inspector with sixty Constables and sub-inspectors to keep a watch over the railway-lines and take preventive measures on receipt of informations from private agencies. But at Kalyan too the difficulty of accomomodation has reflected on the efficiency of a deteriorating patrol staff, who have to put in as many twelve hours of duty each day.

A high official of the G.I.P. Railway police told me that it was humanly impossible to force he police staff to work any more than the hours they patrolled at the moment. While he was confident that recruits would be available at any moment to fill the breach caused by the recurring shortage of police staff the Government have no hitherto moved the railway authorities in respect of providing accommodation for the new men.

Persecution Of China's "Third Party"

LONDON, March 27 (Reuter).—A letter in today's influential 'London Times' alleged that the Central Government of China had tried to counter the existence of a Chinese "third force", described as the "Leftwing Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang," by "ruthless" political persecution.

The writer of the letter Tony Gibson declared: "Veteran military and political founder-members of the Nationalist Party led by Marshal Li Chi Sen and General Tsai Ting Kai have set up a 'Leftwing revolutionary committee of Kuomintang' in direct opposition to the Central Government.

"Together, they constitute a 'party of the middle way,' enshrining the fundamentally Chinese idea of compromise.

"The Central Government realized the importance of this growing third force as early as 1945

"It has tried to counter it by a ruthless campaign of political persecution and intimidation, in which the suppression of independent newspapers, the arrest of journalists, and the assassination of liberal scholars and students have figured."

CITY REFUGEE STUDENTS' HUNGER STRIKE CALLED OFF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ten refugee students of Sir Cammohoy Ebrahim Dental College, who had gone on a hunger strike, some hfee days back, for full grant of the relief loan, sanctioned by the Central Government, called off their strike yesterday when Dr. Sethna, the principal agreed to concede their demand.

FIVE CZECH BANKS TO BE MERGED

PRAGUE, March 26 (Reuter).—The Czechoslovak Government today decided to merge the five banks which were last to be nationalised—three in Bohemia and Moravia and two in Slovakia—reversing a decision of the previous Government of M. Klement Gottwald, Communist Prime Minister. There will now be two banks, one in Prague and the other in Bratislava capital of Slovakia.

Dr. Jaromia Dolansky, Finance Minister, told the Czechoslovak News Agency that the main task of the two new banks would be to provide financial means for production throughout the country and financial control of all nationalised enterprises.

FUTURE SET-UP OF INDIAN STATES

A. I. S. P. Conference Leaders' Talk With Nehru

NEW DELHI, March 26 (UPI)—The members of the Standing Committee of the All-India States Peoples' Conference met Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, and Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary to the States Ministry, Government of India, and had full and frank discussion with them on important issues arising out of the consolidation and merger of smaller States into bigger units.

According to a prominent spokesman of the Standing Committee, the picture which emerged out of these discussions about the future set up of nearly 540 Indian States 'vis-a-vis' the Indian Union, is as follows:—

(a) Comparatively smaller Indian States would be grouped together, consistently with administrative convenience, under seven administrative units, namely, Saurashtra, Matsya, Malwa, Rajasthan, Vindhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Phulkian;

19 STATES TO RETAIN THEIR SEPARATE ENTITIES

(b) Apart from these seven administrative units 19 other States would be allowed, subject to the terms and conditions implicit in their accession to the Indian Union, to maintain their separate entities. These will include: Kashmir, Hyderabad, Travancore, Cochin, Mysore, Baroda, Cutch, Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Cooch Behar, Tripura, Manipur, Jaipur, Udaipur, Mayurbhanj and Kolhapur. Some of these 19 States may, at a later stage, desire amalgamation with neighbouring provinces, but they will function as separate units for the present.

(c) Five Sikh States of Punjab, namely Nabha, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Jhind and Faridkot will be merged into a union to be named as Phulkian Union. Patiala State will, for the present remain out of this Union.

(d) Simla Hill states will be grouped together under the name and style of Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur and Mandi may remain out, for the present. Tehri Garhwal may be tacked on to United Provinces in district Garhwal.

(e) Reasonable financial aid and loan of experienced administrators will be provided from the Indian Union, as and when necessary for sound and efficient administration of these Units which may, in due course, take their places alongside the existing provinces of the Indian Union.

Malayan Badminton: Durai Out In First Round

SINGAPORE, March 27 (Reuter): Sivagura A. Durai, who won the National Badminton Championship of India, was yesterday beaten by Yeo Teck Chye, 12-15, 15-7, 15-13. In the first round of the Malayan Badminton Championships at Penang.

Yeo Tech Chye, was runner-up in the Selangor Singles championship.

PAKISTAN NEEDS PEACE SAYS LIAQUAT

Active Participation In International Affairs

KARACHI, March 26, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, in his inaugural address the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs here today said: "No modern progressive State can live in isolation from the rest of the world, least of all Pakistan which is already committed to a policy of active and honourable participation in international affairs.

He added: "International peace is a vital necessity today. Mankind cannot be allowed to go through the moral degradation, the unspeakable horrors and the resultant devastation of a third world war. Peace is also necessary for the healthy and steady growth of the infant state of Pakistan, for its proper development, indeed for its very preservation.

Magna Carta Under Bed

SYDNEY, Reuter): Magna Carta, Britain's most cherished historical document, was taken back to England from the United States under the bed of the commander of the liner Queen Elizabeth.

Sir James Bisset, former commander of the Queen Elizabeth, told the Travel League of New South Wales, at a luncheon in Sydney, that the document was taken to the United States for safe custody during the war, and in January 1946 he was entrusted with taking it home.

"Everyone was concerned for its safety, so we photographed the document being placed in the ship's safe" said Sir James. "But it was too big to fit into the safe and it had to be stowed under my bed."

WORKS BANNED BY NAZIS TO BE PUBLISHED

BERLIN, (Reuter): Printing of a first edition of 60.000 copies of "Forbidden and Burnt," an anthology of writings by more than 200 German authors whose works were banned by the nazis, was begun this month.

It includes works written before, during, and after the Hitler period by some of Germany's foremost modern authors whose work were among those burnt on the Opera Square in Berlin on May 10, 1933.

Among writers represented are Thomas Mann, Erich Remarque, Jakob Wessermann, Franz Werfel, Stefan Zweig, Heinrich Mann, Anna Seghers, Karl Von Ossietzky, and Ernest Toller.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND IN JOHORE

SINGAOPRE, (Reuter): The Indian community of Johore Bahru has decided to erect a memorial hall in honour of Mahatma Gandhi which would serve as a meeting place for Indians of all creeds. A similar project has been initiated in Muar and Malacca.

Electric Treatment Cures Stammering

HUNGINGTON, WEST VIRGINA. (Reuter): A 20-year-old girl who stammered so badly that she could hardly speak has been completely cured by electric shock treatment. She now talks freely and even sings.

She had already had orthodox treatment—continuous warm baths to make her relax, and even music—but she had responded only slowly.

The first three electric shock treatments produced little improvement Then after the fourth she began to show marked progress.

In all she was given thirteen shock treatments.

British Spinners To Use American And Cheaper Cotton

LONDON, March 27, (Reuter): British cotton spinners will be allowed to substitute American and other cheaper types of raw cotton for Egyptian cotton because of the increased prices for Egyptian types announced last week by the raw cotton commission.

The Commission whose new decision follows complaints from Lancashire spinners and manufacturers issued a statement today stating that it was prepared to allow spinners a measure of substitution of other growths including American as far as may be practicably and so far as the commission's stocks permit.

The statement added that this would have the effect of consolidating the commission's Egyptian supply position.

Many Lancashire manufacturers changed over to Egyptian cotton during the war because of the shortage of American cotton. At that time the difference in price amounted to around two pence a pound.

Last Monday the Commission announced new high prices for Egyptian grades—the third increase in four weeks. It raised costs by between eleven pence and one shilling a pound. At the same time American cotton went up by between decimal nine pence and one decimal five pence. Egyptian cotton now costs about two shippings a pound more than the American grades

The Commission said the increases had been made to bring its selling grades into line with those at present ruling in the principal producing countries.

The spinners argued that they could not afford to continue using Egyptian cotton while continuing to sell at a price based on their use of American cotton as they had been doing before.

SURAT March 27, (A. P. I.): The 12 days old bidi workers strike took a new turn yesterday when the workers decided to manufacture bidis on their own account and sell them to the public.

The workers demand an increase in wages.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 4, 2004.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 16, 1367.
Parsi: Meher 27, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-36 a.m. Sunset: 18-52 p.m.
Hightide: 01-46, 14-30. Lowtide: 07-59, 20-19.

To-day's Engagements

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION: Extraordinary general meeting at Marwadi Vidyalay Hall, Sandhurst Road, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ (ART & CULTURAL GROUP): Literary Meeting at Podar College, Matunga, today at 4 p.m. Sri Vellamkulam Thrivikrama Menon will speak on "Aesthetics of Malayalam Poetry". Sri Bhaskaran Nedungadi will preside.

EMPLOYEE'S MEETING: The Bombay Book-Sellers and Publishers' Staff Union, meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the premises of Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road (Grant Road Corner—near the Popular Book Depot) to express dissatisfaction towards the report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to enquire into the working of the Shops and Establishments Act, 1939.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION: A public prize distribution and a First Aid demonstration of the Jewish Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade will be held today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the compound of the Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagon Bombay.

Colonel M. G. Bhandari, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay has consented to preside.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Jyotishacharya Y. K. Pradhan on "Political Future of India" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Risen Christ—Message of Easter"—a public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION: Well-known Urdu poets will recite poems on Mahatma Gandhi and Hindu-Muslim unity at the Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Hornby Road, today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. Mulk Raj Anand will preside.

ARYA SAMAJ: There will be a "Bhajnopdesh" by Sjt. Jagadishchandra today (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Arya Samaj Mndir, Fort.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB are holding their annual prize distribution and staging the finals of the Volley Ball (4-30 p.m.) Basket Ball (5 p.m.) and Badminton Doubles (7-30 a.m.) tournaments on the club's grounds, Brahmanwada Road, Matunga, today (Sunday.)

SHISHU VIHAR MANDAL: Annual ceremony of Shishu Vihar and diploma distribution ceremony of Bal Adhyapan Mandir will be held at 4-30 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga. Mr. K. S. Firodea the Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Bombay, will preside.

ADDRESS TO SETH DAMJI JETHABHAI: An address will be presented by the members of Dadar Jain Sangh, Dadar Jain Mitra Mandal, Dadar Jain Seva Mandal, Dadar Retail Grain Merchants' Mandal, Dadar Retail Cloth Merchant's Association and Dadar Gujrati Mandal to Seth Damjibhai Jethabhai for various services rendered by him to general public, today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Soonderabai Hall (Carnegie Road, Queen's Road).

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master Solicitor will preside.

SANTA CRUZ DISPENSARY: Santa Cruz Residents' Association Dispensary which was completely gutted on March 15 has been started from March 19. People are requested to take advantage of the above dispensary.

FREE FIRST AID CLASS AT JUHU: Khan Saheb D. S. Bharucha will start one First Aid Class at Juhu Aerodrome from (March 29) at 5 p.m Those wishing to join the same are requested to be present there.

RASHTRABHASHA PRACHAR SABHA VERSOVA: Public meeting today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Kakori camp. Shri Kantilal Joshi, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha will preside.

CITY JOURNALISTS' FAREWELL TO FRANCIS LOW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

City Journalists bade farewell to Sir Francis Low, retiring Editor of the "Times of India", at a meeting this afternoon under the auspices of the Bombay Union of Journalists and the Provincial Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor of the "Indian Parliament", who presided, said tributes to the services rendered by Sir Francis to the cause of Journalism and working journalists in the country and his contribution to the public life of Bombay. He expressed the hope that in his new capacity as the Head of the London Office of the "Times" Sir Francis would play an important role in building up closer professional contacts between British and Indian journalists and creating friendly relations between the two countries in general.

Mr. Srinivasan briefly reviewed the progress made by the "Times" in the 26 years during which Sir Francis Low was Editor and said that Sir Francis had established very high professional standard and the paper had won the confidence and respect of even those who did not agree with its policy.

Mr. R. K. Karanjia, Editor of the "Blitz", spoke of Sir Francis Low as an ideal editor, able, hardworking and straightforward, who had lived up to a standard of professional conduct worthy of imitation.

Mr. U. G. Rao, Secretary of the Bombay Union of Journalists, said that Sir Francis was a champion of the cause of working journalists and had helped a great deal in the creation of better employer-employee relations. He hoped that his example would be followed by other editors.

Sir Francis Low, in the course of his reply, observed that Indian journalism had made a great deal of improvement in recent years and was going in the right direction. The profession had become very important with the advent of freedom since Democracy depended on the intelligent dissemination of news to the common people.

He concluded with an advice to Indian journalists: "Take yourself seriously, work conscientiously and nobody can deny your rights".

Great Idealist And Statesman

Italian Professor's Tribute To Pandit Nehru

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I am a great admirer of Pandit Nehru. I regard him as one of the greatest idealists, scholars and statesmen of the contemporary world, said Dr. Ginseppe Tucci, Professor of Religion and Philosophy of India and the Far East in the University of Rome, who arrived here last night "en route" to Tibet.

Prof. Tucci is the Chief of an Exploratory Mission to Tibet. It is his mission to study the very high civilization and culture of Tibet, which, he is convinced, will throw a considerable light on the history of Budhism and the spiritual history of India who is 57, has been to the Orient a number of times.

Prof. Tucci was in Shantiniketan from 1925 to 1931. He is the author of a number of books, and his latest work "Predinnaga Budhist Logic" will be shortly published by the University of Rome. He is a scholar of Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali and Tibetan languages.

For the next few years, Prof. Tucci will be enaged in research and study of old manuscripts, inscriptions, fresco paintings and other materials which are likely to throw light on the history even of Indian Art.

Members of the Tucci Mission include, Prof. Tucci, Dr. Moise, who will study Ayurvedic and other oriental systems of medicine, Dr. Maraini (ethnologist) and Dr. Mele (photographer).

The Mission will leave for Sikkim after two days.

Today On Radio

BOMBAY, March 28.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Vinodini Dixit (Bhajan), 7-40 News (M), 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 News (H), 8-30 Vinodini Dixit Khayal Deskar, 9-0 A. M. Joshi (Vocal), 11-0 Film Hits, 11-45 A Musical Feature (M) by Raja Badhe, 12-30 p.m. N. D. Tambe (Jaunpuri), 12-45 News (M), 12-50 News (G), 12-55 N. D. Tambe (Gaud Sarang), 1-25 News (H), 1-30 News (E), 1-40 Excerpts from Messiah, 4-20 Latafat Husain (Puria Dhanashri), 5-0 Gajanan Karnad (Flute), 5-15 A programme for children (M), 5-45 News (K), 6-0 News (E), 6-10 News (H), 6-15 Gururao Deshpande (Gauri), 7-0 Thumri, 7-10 Locals, 7-15 Gajanan Karnad (Flute), 7-30 Stage Hit (K. P. Khadilkar), 7-45 Shankar Dasgupta Geet (M. Rajesthani), 8-0 News (M), 8-15 News (G), 8-30 Kavya Darshan Poems of Kavi Anil alias A. R. Deshpande, 8-45 Tatya Topi (G) 9-0 News (E), 9-15 News (H), 9-30 BBC News, 9-40 Air Orchestra, 10-0 Mass in B Minor: Bach.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

7-40 a.m. Sazonki Jhankar, 5-45 Shankar Dasgupta Geet (M. Rajesthani), 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s.)

8-0 p.m. Nanalal Krut Geeto by Amritlal Navsariwala, 8-10 A. M. Joshi (Vocal), 9-0 Latafat Husain (Malkauns), 10-0 Gururao Deshpande (Maluhi Kedar.)

Jai Prakash In Madras

To Tour Tamil Nad For Two Weeks

MADRAS, March 27 (A.P.I.)—Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, arrived in Madras this afternoon by plane from Bombay.

He was received at the aerodrome by Dr. K. B. Menon, Joint Secretary of the Socialist Party, and a large number of people including students.

He is leaving tonight for Madura to attend the Tamil Nad Socialist Convention commencing there tomorrow. After touring Tamil Nad for nearly a fortnight, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain will return to Madras on April 12 when a reception will be accorded to him.

Goa Patriot Sentenced To Deportation

CITY OF GOA, March 27 (IPA).—Mr. Evagrio George, a Goan political worker, has been sentenced here by the Territorial Military Tribunal of Portuguese India for 5 years deportation to a place to be fixed by the Government.

Mr. Evagrio George took prominent part in the Goan political movement for Civil Liberties and underwent 3 months imprisonment when he offered satyagraha. Subsequently, he was arrested again and kept in detention for seven months in the Agoada Fortress known here as the "Bastille of Goa' He was the author of pamphlets "Bandit Saints", "Why I Offer Satyagraha", and "Portuguese Raj Is Goa's Grave", published in Portuguese and Konkanim.

Arrested On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ismail Suleman and Lakicharan Ramnath were put up today before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, on a charge of theft.

It was alleged by the police that the accused were found tampering with a wooden-box in the docks, and they had actually removed from it cycle spokes worth about 500.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail.

Government House News

BOMBAY, March 27.

Rani Maharaj Singh visited the St. John Ambulance Headquarters at 141, Mint Road.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Miss. Narielwala.

Lady Duggan, Mrs. Shufti Tyabji, Mrs. Mithan Lam Mrs. H. C. Captain, Mrs. Kulsum Sayani and Miss. Coyajee came to tea.

RECEPTION TO I.N.A. LEADERS: Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. at Lohar Chowl Cross Road, near Hararwala building when General Mohan singh Col. Dhillon of I.N.A. will be accorded a public reception.

Merger With Indian Union

Praja Parished Chief On Best Solution Of Kolhapur Problem

BOMBAY, March 27 (A. P. I.)—Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar, President of the Kolhapur State Praja Parishad, in a statement here today said that the people of the State had unequivocally welcomed the appointment of an Administrator and an independent tribunal to inquire into the allegations against the late ministry.

"There is silent satisfaction over these developments", he said, "and the public has begun to feel that law and order would now be maintained and that a peaceful atmosphere, so necessary for a democratic Government to function, would soon be created."

"I appeal to the public of Kolhapur to give the fullest co-operation to the Administrator to maintain law and order and to create public confidence. This is the only way in which the task of democracy would be facilitated. Any attempt to organise an agitation against the present arrangements will prejudicially affect the interest of the States people and will lead to postponement of the desired results. I am quite sure that the discerning public will not countenance any such propaganda organised by vested interests.

"The Kolhapur State Praja Parishad has already declared that the best solution of the Kolhapur problem can only be achieved through a merger with the Indian Union and I am confident that all the interests concerned will assist in achieving this object at no distant date."

Alleged Hoax On Refugee

BOMBAY, March 27.

Jairamdas Naraindas, a Sindhi refugee from Shikarpur, has filed a complaint in the Bandra Police Court, alleging that he has been cheated out of Rs. 8,000 by three persons named Munshilal, Jethalal and Manubhai. The complainant alleges that he is a refugee from Pakistan and was badly in need of a flat.

He was shown a four room flat in "Nisal Chambers" on Cadell Road at Dadar by Jethalal and Manubhai, but was told that he would get it only if he advanced a loan of Rs. 8,000 to Munshilal. The complainant alleges he did accordingly advance a loan of Rs. 8,000 to Munshilal, but he subsequently was not given the flat. It is also alleged that Jethalal is absconding.

The court has issued bailable warrants in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each against Munshilal and Jethalal and summons against Manubhai.

Mr. Jethanand L. Nain appeared for the complainant.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, March 27, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches, during past 24 hours, from 1st November 1947 and departure from the normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.) on 27th March, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 105 72 0 4.4 plus 4.0, Ahmednagar 95 69 0 3.4 plus 1.5, Allahabad 96 65 0 1.3 minus 1.3, Baroda 105 64 0 0.2 — Bhopal 97 65 0 4.2 plus 2.3, Bhuj 102 69 0 0.6 plus 0.1, BOMBAY 89 75 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Calcutta 94 75 0 7.8 plus 4.1, Cawnpore 95 61 0 3.8 plus 1.7, Colombo 91 72 0.3 16.9 minus 11.4, Delhi 92 62 0 4.7 plus 1.9 Hyderabad (Dn.) 98 74 0 1.1 minus 1.4, Jacobabad nil, Jubbulpore 98 63 0 1.7 minus 1.2, Karachi 95 69 0 — —, Lahore 89 63 0 4.8 plus 1.5, Lucknow 95 62 0 1.5 minus 0.9, Madras 91 76 0 5.6 minus 15.9, Multan 90 65 0 1.1 minus 0.4, Mysore 93 73 0 2.3 minus 1.6, Nagpur 101 64 0 0.1 5.0 plus 2.2, Patna 95 69 0 0.6 minus 1.7 Peshawar 93 65 0 3.5 minus 2.6, Poona 101 67 0 2.0 plus 0.6, Quetta nil, Rajkot 104 65 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Shillong 74 57 0 2.9 minus 2.3, Srinagar nil Surat 91 70 0.1 minus 0.5.

Mahatma M. K. Gandhi's walking stick with his signature on it, made of Himalayan special scented wood beautifully carved, with a nice silver statue of Hanumanji fixed below the handle, name of the presenter T. K. Shair Sing with details written on the stick, is for sale. Please send your offer:—

MUMTAZ HUSSAIN,

Barkat Baug, Ranikhet, U.P.

MAHALUXMI RACES

KHEEM SINGH RIDES FOUR POPULAR WINNERS

Gwalior Jockey Has Two Falls: Rushed To Hospital 'Pate De Foi' Destroyed

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Followers of the money had exceptionally a very good day at Mahaluxmi today when most of the events were bagged by fancied candidates.

Kheem Singh who is popularly known for his powerful finishes rode four winners, all of whom were the first choices in their respective events.

Kasbekar, the Gwalior jockey had two falls during the day. On the first occasion Mah-i-Nau unsnipped him at the gate when the barrier was raised but he escaped unhurt. In the following event, he was neavily brought down from his mount Pate De Foi nearing the five. Kasbekar was immediately rushed to the hospital and the horse was destroyed.

Philborough scored short-head victory over Fixie Party in the day's chief event, the E. D. Kazi Plate. The winner and the runners up fought every inch of ground at the critical end while most observers were unable to decide the issue till the numbers were sent up by the judge.

As many as 135 solvers of the treble pool collected Rs. 1132 each.

The following are the results:—

RACE RESULT

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS PAKISTAN 8-12 Damodar 1
Mr. S. Zito's MIRELLA 8-12 Sheikh 2
Mr. S. Abdul Rehman's ZEENA 8-12 Kheemsingh 3
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and N. F. Mehta's GOLDEN HIND 8-12 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Lady Chief

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs 14

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs

Khan Saheb S Rashid Ahmed and Mr. Sultan Moloobhoy's SHOW ON 8-12 Kheemsingh .. 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's TRUNK CALL 8-12 S. Chavan 2
Mr. H. R. Somekh's VAGABOND QUEEN 8-12 N. Dar 3
Major A. Svamvur's BIG HEARTED 8-12 Mohd. Khan 4

Not run: Parastan.

Tote paid: Win Rs 18. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 15 and Rs. 42

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE (Div. III)—7 Furlongs.

Mr. Nariman R. Sukhia's EMBARKATION 8-12 N. Dar 1
Mr. Jacob Heskel's SHE'S NICE 7-12 P. Khade 2
H.H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's GOLDEN HORN 8-10 Mullsingh .. 3
Mr. A. A. Suterwalla's ADELINE 8-9 Kheemsingh 4

Not run: Freewill, Padshah Begum, Her Excellency, Dulhan, Glitter.

Won by 3/4, Hd., 1/2.

Time: 1 min. 29 2-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 83. Places Rs. 22. 30. 38.

THE VILE PARLE PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Rajpipla's WINDSOR KNIGHT 8-13 B. Khade 1
M/s. A. G. Rangilla & M. H. Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-9 J. Bhosle 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's MISS GWALIOR 8-10 Kate 3
Maharani Chimnabai's GOLDEN MEMORY 8-5 Jagdish 4

Not run: Peppermint.

Won by 1 1/4. Sh.d., 2.

Time: 1 min. 31 4-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 13, 13. 32.

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

Khan Saheb S. Rashid Ahmed & Mr. Sultan Moloobhoy's TAKE ON 8-8 Kheemsingh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's SUBASH 8-6 Kasbekar 2
Mrs. M. C. Patel's GHIZALA 8-12 Sheikh 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS PADMA 8-12 Damodar 4

Not run: Prince of Ramgarh, Pride d'Antibes, Pataka, Put All, Fantasy, Maratha Mandir, Saita.

Won by 3 1/2, 2, 1/2.

Time: 1 min. 28 1-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18, Places Rs. 12, 22, 21.

THE E. D. KAZI PLATE—1 Mile.

Mrs. F. W. Northmore's PHILBOROUGH 8-6 Duncombe .. 1
M/s. F. G. Travers' & V. Rosenthal's PIXIE PARTY 8-7 Cunningham 2
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's NEAR IMAGE 8-7 Gumansingh 3
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 8-0 Sheikh 4

Not run: Monel.

Won by Shd., 1 3/4, 1 3/4.

Time: 1 min. 41 3-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 81. Places Rs. 28. 13. 58.

THE BASSEIN PLATE—7 Furlongs.

Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's PAPER KING 9-1 Dasrath Singh 1
M/s. Chandulal J. Shah and M. H Ahmedbhoy's RIM JHIM 8-11 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. A S. Mothabhoy's FIND OUT 8-8 Purshottam 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PARAMOUNT POWER 8-9 Damodar 4

Not run: Thalwil, Mauretania, Pom Pom II.

Won by 1 1/4, 1/2, 1.

Time: 1 min. 28 2-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 48, Places Rs. 16, 12

THE MAHALUXMI PLATE—(Div. II)—7 Furlongs.

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL FLOWER 8-8 Kheemsingh .. 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's HAPPY RETURNS 8-12 A. Ahmed 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TANTALUM 8-8 Cunningham 3
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's GEORGIE 9-0 S. Chavan 4

Not run: Pan Supari, Bhopal Star, Gay Count.

Won by 4, 2, Nk.

Time: 1 min. 28 2-5 secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 26, Places Rs. 15. 23. 29.

THE VILE PARLE PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's MANDIL 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's DU BARRY 9-2 Kansingh 2
M/s. D. Mathradas and L. N. Kapadia's CHHATRAPATI 8-12 Uttamsingh 3
Mr. S. Zito's STAR OF SICILY 8-10 Sheikh 4

Not run: Sabah al Khair, Al Hamra.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20, Places Rs. 12, 16, 17.

TWO NEW ALL-INDIA RECORDS SET UP

Selection Of Athletic Team For Olympics

CALCUTTA, March 27 (A.P.I.)—Two new All-India records were set up on the first day of the all-India trials for the selection of the Indian athletic team for the ensuing London olympic games today. All the events worked off today were keenly contested. The remaining contests will be held tomorrow, when the selected team is also expected to be announced.

Musharraf Hossain of the United Provinces created a new Indian record by clearing 12 feet two and a half inches in pole vault. The previous best was held by a Shafi of the Punjab since 1936 when he cleared 12 feet 7/8th inch. The other new record was set up in running high jump by Gurnam Singh of Patiala, who improved upon his own record set up in 1944. Gurnam Singh cleared 6 ft. 2½ inches today and his previous record was 6 ft. 2-1/8 inches.

Subodh Sinha of Bengal who had won the 50 kilometres walk at the last Indian Olympic games held at Lucknow and set up an all-India record in the same event at the last Provincial Athletic meet at Calcutta during the last winter, won the 10,000 metres walk today after a close contest with A. K. Dutt of Bengal and I. Khanna of East Punjab.

The following are the results: 80 metre hurdles (women): Miss M. Saures (Mysore); Miss Y. Saures (Mysore); Miss Nilima Ghose (Bengal), time: 14 seconds.

Pole vault: Musharraf Hossain (U.P.) tie for second, Ranvir Singh (U.P.) and Banta Singh (Patiala). Height 12 ft. 2-1/2 inches which is new all-India record. Previous recorded: 12 ft. 7/8 inches by a Shafi (Punjab) 1936.

100 metre run: E. Philips (Madras); L. Woodlock (Bombay); V. V. Vazandar (Kolhapur). Time: 11.3 seconds.

100 metre run (Women): Miss D. Beek (Bengal); Miss E. Lilah (Bengal); Miss Nilima Ghose (Bengal). Time 13 seconds.

5000 metre run: Gurbachan Singh (Patiala), Eraiah (Mysore); P. Ramlingam (Bihar). Time 15 min. 49.7 seconds.

Running High Jump: Gurnam Singh (Patiala); Meghanath Singh (Patiala); Karam Chand (Faridkot). Height—6 ft. 2-1/2 inches, which is new all-India record. Previous record 6 ft. 2-1/8 inches by the same in 1944.

400 metre run: Balwant Singh (Patiala); Pritam Singh (Patiala); V. V. Vazandar (Kolhapur). Time 50.2 seconds.

10,000 metre walk: Subodh Singh (Bengal); A. K. Dutta (Bengal); I. Khanna (East Punjab). Time one hour 25-2/5 seconds.

Running broad jump: Niranjan Singh (Patiala); A. Dutta (Bengal); P. R. Terry (Bengal). Dis. 22 feet 2-1/2 inches.

100 metre relay: First—Bombay (B. Fernandes, J. D'Mello. J. Silva, L. Woodcock); Second—Rest (Majumdar, Baldev Singh, Pritam Singh Phillips. Time 43.5 seconds.

JAIPUR, March 27, (U. P. I.): A few cases of breaking of shops were reported from the City again yesterday when curfew was relaxed for six hours. Some culprits were caught red-handed.

The situation in Jaipur is now under control.

Plight Of 12 Tenants Of 'Roshera' At Churchgate Reclamation

G.I.P. Ry. Office Serve Notice Demanding Possession By End Of March: Why Can't Govt. Build House For Its 35 Employees When They Talk Of Housing Thousands Of Homeless, Asks Tenant?

WILL TENANTS BE FORCED TO SATYAGRAHA?

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

Thanks to an order from the Government of India, a dozen tenants of the building known as Roshera, at Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay, will shortly find themselves homeless.

If these tenants, many of whom have been staying in this building for more than a decade, are evicted, by the use of the summary powers at Government's disposal, not only will the families become homeless, but a precedent will have been established, which might make the tenure of every single flat, or block in the city precarious, not to speak of the rather helplessness of the owners.

The tenants affected in this manner explained their predicament to a party of journalists, whom they met on Saturday.

The history of the building is that at the beginning of this year, the Government of India bought it up, by paying about one lakh of rupees more than the market rate prevalent at that time. A few days later, on February 23, every tenant received a notice from the G.I.P. Railway Office, asking for vacant and peaceful possession of the flats at the end of March.

The viewpoint of the tenants was placed before the journalists by Mr. Vachha, who occupies one of the flats in this building. He said, that even if "they were given a period of 18 months or two years to arrange for alternate accommodation, they could not possibly do it". Government themselves controlled all the flats at Bombay, and so the question of their acquiring other flats, did not arise at all. There was the method of "pugree". Since the Government had banned "pugrees", "they could not expect the tenants to do anyhing illegal and acquire flats".

Looking at it from all viewpoints, said Mr. Vachha, if the Government enforced their decision to evict the tenants there was nothing before them but the wide open streets—there to bewail of their plight.

Another of the affected tenants asked why the Government who were so hard pressed for space, could not construct some houses at least to house their own employees. They had the sole control of steel, cement and other building materials. If "they could not construct a building to house 35 of its employees, their big plans to house the thousands of homeless people in Bombay looked unconvincing" he said.

The tenants seem to have made up their minds not to budge, and may resort to Satyagraha, if all other methods fail?

PAKISTAN COTTON FOR RUSSIA

MOSCOW, March 27 (Reuter)—The first of several shipments of cotton bought by Soviet Foreign Trading Organisations in Pakistan are on their way to the Soviet Union, it was reported here today.

Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, reported in a despatch from New Delhi that "business circles in Pakistan are showing great interest in the purchase of Soviet goods and in the development of trade with the Soviet Union."

STATE CONTROL OF JUTE TRADE

Eastern Pakistan Deputation Presents Plan To Jinnah

DACCA, March 26 (A.P.I.)—A short term plan for impproving the jute trade on which "depends the prosperity of the State of Eastern Pakistan", was submitted to Qaid-e-Azam Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, by the Eastern Pakistan Central Jute Association and the Eastern Pakistan Jute Growers' Association when a joint deputation of these two bodies met the Governor-General on the 24th March.

The plan proposes that Government should buy and secure the entire jute crop and ascertain from foreign countries their requirements every year, and no person other than the Government should be allowed to buy, sell or negotiate foreign shipments. The entire trade should be controlled by Government through accredited agents and the minimum price of jute should be fixed by Government in consideration of the price obtaining in foreign ocuntries. There should be only three grades of jute, namely, top, middle and bottom and there should be a difference of Rs. 2 only in the price between one grade and the other. The plan further proposes that the price should be fixed at Rs. 42, Rs. 40, and Rs. 38 respectively for these three grades as against Rs. 40, Rs. 38 and Rs. 35 as now prevailing.

The deputationists pointed out that jute was the main cash crop of Eastern Pakistan and about 78 per cent of the world's jute was grown in this province. The growers of jute, mostly Muslims, remained poor as ever and could not enjoy the fruits of their toil because the trade was exclusively conducted by others, and the Muslims with their limited resources could not compete with them. "We firmly believe" they added, "that on jute depends the prosperity of our State, because it is the only important raw material we produce in Eastern Pakistan. It is required by people of the world as a whole and as such a well-thought out scheme properly worked out will bring considerable wealth to our State."

CAMBRIDGE WINS VARSITY BOAT RACE

LONDON, March 27 (Reuter): Cambridge won the 94th Inter 'varsity boat race here today, beating Oxford by about five lengths.

PAKISTAN NOTES AND COINS FROM APRIL 1

Reports About Depreciation Of Currency Denounced

KARACHI, March 27, (API): Clarifying the position regarding Pakistan currency which will begin to be issued from April 1, 1948, the Finance Ministry of the Government of Pakistan in a press "communique" today said:

"According to the arrangements agreed upon between the Dominions of Pakistan and India, at the time of the partition in August last, the Reserve Bank of India will continue to be the Currency and Banking Authority of the Govenrment of Pakistan till September 30, 1948. The management of Exchange Control and Public Debt is, under the same arrangements, to be taken over by Pakistan from April 1. The agreed plans also provide for the issue of Pakistan Notes and metallic coins from April 1, 1948, and to this end arrangements have been made by the Reserve Bank of India."

The press "communique" continued: "Discussions have recently been held with the Government of India and the Reserve Bank to reconsider the dates from which the Reserve Bank was to be relieved of its functions in Pakistan in respect of Currency, Exchange Control and Public Debt. The discussions have not been concluded, but it is expected that agreement will be reached to enable Pakistan to take over the control of Banking and Currency from a date earlier than October 1, 1948."

"For the sake of convenience it is also contemplated that Pakistan should take over the control of Exchange and Public Debt from the same date as Banking and Currency, though arrangements exist for taking them over, if necessary, from the original date, namely, 1 April 1948.

"From April 1, 1948, Pakistan Notes and coins will be put into circulation. Pakistan Notes are India Notes inscribed with "Government of Pakistan" both in English and Urdu. This has been done to avoid further delay which would have occurred if Pakistan Notes had, from the very beginning, been Notes of distinctive design. India Notes will, however remain legal tender in Pakistan for a specified period which will be announced in due course. Pakistan coins will be in distinctive designs, but they will be issued in the same categories as the present India coins.

The press "communique added: It is not intended, at least for some time, to impose any restriction on transfer of funds between India and Pakistan. Similarly, it is not proposed to establish Exchange Control.

"Fears have been entertained by some uninformed persons regarding possible depreciation of the Pakistan rupee. The Government of Pakistan most emphatically express it as their considered view that there is no ground in theory or in fact for apprehending any depreciation of Pakistan currency. The fears that have been expressed on this score are obviously due to the propaganda carried on by persons who are either totally ignorant or are unfavourably disposed towards our new State. Patriotic citizens of Pakistan should beware of such subtle propaganda, the object of which is to undermine the stability of the State. According to all economic and other factors Governing the values of currencies, our Pakistan currency promises to be one of the strongest currencies of the world."

NEED FOR WORLD COUNCIL OF JOURNALISTS

FRENCH DRAFT CONVENTION ON FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

GENEVA, March 27, (Reuter): Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Pakistan delegate, proposed today that the United Nations should set up suitable machinery "to investigate complaints by member States against continuous and flagrant distortion of news by the press of any other member State."

He was speaking at the Fiftysix-Nation Conference on Freedom of Information, which opened in Geneva on Tuesday.

He said: "the freedom which we are anxious to secure for those engaged in the dissemination of information will defeat its purpose unless it is exercised with a due sense of responsibility.

"The press in all progressive countries wields tremendous influence which, if improperly used, may lead to disastrous internal results and even provoke international complications.

NO CONTROLLED PRESS IN PAKISTAN

Mr. Rahimtoola said there was no such thing as a controlled press in Pakistan.

"Most of the News Agencies operating in Pakistan are owned by non-Moslems and have their head offices outside Pakistan," he said. "These News Agencies exercise their right of transmitting information to their subscribers according to their own judgment and discretion without in any way being interfered with by the Pakistan Government."

He said Pakistan was faced with handicaps which could only be overcome with the help of the United Nations.

"My country badly needs equipment for broadcasting, for printing for rapid transmission facilities and for production of films. We are also short of papers and newsprint."

"As a first and immediate step towards a solution we need the United Nations good offices for overcoming foreign exchange difficulties."

"I would also like to suggest the adoption of measures which would help in bringing down the present high prices of radio sets and other such instruments needed for the dissemination of information."

FRENCH CONVENTION

The conference began discussion of a French draft Convention and an American resolution, both aimed at preventing discrimination against foreign correspondents.

The French Convention condemns all discrimination based on distinctions of race, sex, language, religion and nationality which prevents journalists obtaining access to official sources of information.

The French Delegation also proposed the establishment of World Council of Journalists one of whose duties would be to issue an International Journalists Card.

The American resolution which aims at facilitating exchange of correspondents between countries was understood to be a preliminary step leading to the framing of an International Convention, the draft text of which was to be published this afternoon.

A British draft Convention, wider in scope than either the French or American, is expected to be presented to the conference probably on Monday, when the chief British delegate, Mr. Hector McNeil, has outlined Britain's concept of freedom of information.

India Refuses To Play Pakistan's Game

(Conteinued from Page 11.)

non-jurisdictional thanas, estates and taluqas of Gujarat would merge with Bombay on June 5, 1948.

The United States of Vindhya Pradesh would come into existence on April 2.

SANDUR TO MERGE WITH MADRAS

Sandur will be integrated with Madras. The date has not been fixed.

It was not Government's intention to touch any of the major states like Cochin, Travancore, Mysore, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Bhopal, Patiala, etc. When the integration plan was completed, there would roughly be 25 State units, big States and Unions. Government stood by the States Minister's undertaking that viable units would be allowed to stand by themselves unless they voluntarily came in.

As regards responsible government in the States, Mr. Menon said that with very few exceptions, responsible government had been introduced in the States since August 15. So far as the Union was concerned, the covenant itself said that the constitution should be framed on a fully responsible basis.

OFFICIAL ADVISERS FOR POPULAR MINISTRIES

In all the Unions of States, Government were thinking of attaching official advisers. The idea of having administrators, official advisers or Dewans was that in States where responsible government had been introduced only recently, the popular-ministers should have competent advice of financial and administrative matters. Probably, Government might appoint a committee to go into the administrative set up of these Unions of States so that their level might be brought up to the level of the Provincial governments. Of course in case of conflict between a Dewan and the responsible ministry the wishes of the latter would always prevail.

NO NEGOTIATIONS WITH KALAT

Mr. Menon categorically denied the press report that the Government of India were indirectly negotiating with Kalat. There had never been anything so utterly false as that suggestion." Kalat approached us one or two months ago through one of the agents but we refused to have anything to do with Kalat, because we stand by our commitment that we will not touch a single State which rightly belonged to Pakistan. In the sense that it is geographically situated inside Pakistan directly or indirectly, we will not repeat the policy of Pakistan with regard to Junagadh. My Government will not bribe Kalat with three million pounds as alleged. It is not worth the candle. We will not go anywhere near it, apart from the question whether it is a paying proposition or not."

FALSE PROPAGANDA ABOUT JUNAGADH PLEBISCITE

He also strongly deprecated a report sent by a special correspondent of an Engish newspaper that the elections in Junagadh were unfair. He would ask the correspondents to go from one end of Junagadh territory to the other end and find out whether there was a single voter who stated that the plebiscite was not impartial. The States Ministry wanted legitimate criticism but it did not want propaganda in this one-sided way.

ON JAT DEMAND FOR REPRESENTATION

As regards the demand for Jat representation in the Matsya Government, Mr. Menon pointed out that a responsible ministry was in office and the States Ministery could not order that about. Therefore they must call a sort of conference to settle these differences in a friendly way.

On the day the new Union was formed there was a demonstration by about 2,000 people. On receiving an assurance that their demand for representation would be considered, they went away pacified and there was no other demonstration. The number of the demonstrators had been exaggerated to 50,000 in the press. In fact the total population of Bharatpur was less than 50,000.

OH FOR A FRIENDLY PRESS!

If the good position of India had to be maintained vis-a-vis the outside world and within India itself, Government must have a friendly press. It was the duty of the press to be helpful in criticism and not to indulge in destructive, dishonest and dishonourable criticism.

TOO FAR AND TOO FAST?

There had been a certain amount of criticism both in India and abroad that the States Ministry was going too far and too fast in regard to integration of States. The Independence Act left all the 562 States and several hundred other non jurisdictional States practically independent. The first stage of integration was to request the States to accede to the Union in respect of defence, external affairs and communications. If Government had not pushed forward that scheme with the full co-operation of the States, there would today have been not one Junagadh but several hundreds of Junagadhs in India.

When the Instrument of Accession was signed, the states Ministry was not thinking in terms of integration or merger at all. The first step in this connection was taken in regard to Orissa States. Freed from Paramountcy, these rulers, small in themselves, could not meet the requirements of democratic institutions in their States. There had been conflict for many years between the rulers and the ruled and when they had no longer any support from the Paramount Power, They started falling to pieces like nine pins.

At least in two of them he saw how lawlessness prevailed and how unsocial elements were exerting themselves to create chaos and confusion not only in particular States but throughout the Eastern States Agency.

NO COERCION AT ALL

In these circumstances Sardar Patel addressed the rulers and told them that this situation could not be tolerated. The majority of the rulers were patriotic enough to say that for the common good of the country and their people they were ready to merge. Some of them did say that they wanted to assert their independence but they also toed the line. Where States like the Orissa States stood just in the middle of a Province and in themselves were not viable, there was no alternative but to merge them. There was no coercion at all in effecting such mergers or unions. In Unions of States every ruler could become the Rajpramukh or Vice-President and therefore they were just changing the position to adjust them to the model constitution in order to create a big State out of small ones. The rulers position had been maintained intact, which was the main object of the States Ministry when they created unions wherever they were possible.

If States could stand together or a Union or amalgamation with a major unit it was not the policy of the States Ministry to amalgamate them with the Provinces. But when they were standing just in the middle of a Province and in themselves were not viable, there was no alternative but to merge them.

BEFORE NEW CONSTITUTION TAKES FINAL SHAPE

As regards the criticism that the Government were going too far, Mr. Menon pointed out that before the new constitution was given final shape, they must know the final shape. They must also know the picture before starting planning and development.

In every case of merger or union, people's representatives were consulted. No popular opinion for or against had been ignored.

The Maharajas of States which had been formed into a Union retained their hereditary rights and privileges. The purse of Maharajas whose States had been merged or formed into a Union was fixed on a sliding scale. On the first lakh of the total income of the State, the Maharaja was allowed 15 per cent; between two and five lakhs, ten per cent and anything above five lakhs seven and half per cent, subject to a top limit of Rs. 10 lakhs. The total Privy Purse of such Maharajas was estimated very roughly at Rs. 3 crores.

"PRINCES HAVE SAME RIGHT AS YOU AND I"

Asked why the Princes should be given anything at all, Mr. Menon asked, "why in heaven's name do you want to exterminate them when they have no power? Do you mean to say that they must be killed or exterminated or banished? What do you want us to do with them."

A correspondent: Phy should they live?

Mr Menon: They have the same right as you and I have got.

MERGERS AND UNIONS

Mr. Menon made a detained statement regarding the States that had merged into India or had combined to form new States. He said 372 jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional States had merged into the various Provinces or would be Centrally administered. Their total area was 103,969 sq. miles, population 129.63 lakhs and revenue Rs. 624.46 lakhs.

Four groups consisting of 497 States, jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional, had formed themselves into the United States of Saurashtra Matsya, Rajasthan and Vindhya Pradesh. The last would come into being on April 2. The area of the four unions was 82,940 sq. miles population 109.50 lakhs and revenue Rs. 14,17.75.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Sealed tenders are invited from registered contractors of Central P.W.D. for the following works:

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3. Constructing roads, culverts & storm water drains in residential area of L & N type quarters.	Rs. 93600/-	4680/-

Tenders will be received at 12 Noon on 10th April 1948.

Tender papers conditions etc. can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 5/- not refundable.

Earnest money in currency note or through Bank Draft on the Imperial Bank of India Dhanbad will only be accepted.

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Fertiliser Factory Dvn. 1,
Central P.W.D., Sindri,
P. O. Pathardihi, Manbhum,
E.I. Rly.

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CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 27

The local cotton market was quiet to-day on increased selling. As pointed out before present prices are believed to be high enough and naturally there is more disposition to liquidate holdings.

At the opening May delivery was quoted at Rs. 616 and improved at Rs. 617 under scattered buying out declined at Rs. 610/8 on long liquidation. At this level the market steadied with scattered short covering and May was quoted at Rs 611.

Thereafter there was a sudden wave of buying which disclosed scarcity of contracts and May delivery advanced at Rs. 620. The market finally closed at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. May	Rs. 619	0	0
I.C.C. July	627	4	0
I.C.C. September	630	4	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, March 24.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
May	617	602	604
July	622-1/2	610-1/2	612-1/4
Sept.	625-1/4	614	615-3/4

BOMBAY, March 26.

	Hi.	Lo.	Closing.
May	622	609	617
July	629	617-1/4	625
Sept.	633	620-1/2	628-1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 27

The Bullion market has decided to have fortnightly forward business and each settlement will take place on "Purnima" and "Amas" day. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 167/2 and improved at Rs. 167/4 but declined at Rs. 166/12. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 166/12. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 111/2 and quietened at Rs. 110/12. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 110/12. Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 71/4.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, March 27

The Produce market was quiet today with increased selling in Castorseeds. May delivery opened at Rs. 140 and declined at Rs. 138/10 while Groundnuts and Linseed were quiet with very little business Quotations were as under:

Groundnuts:—			
Khandesh quality	Rs. 32	0	0
Coromandal ready	31	8	0
Bold ready	31	0	0
February-March	31	0	0
April-May	30	10	0
Castorseed:—			
Ready	32	0	0
May delivery	138	10	0
Linseed:—			
Ready	25	8	0
March delivery	25	8	0
April-May	24	12	0
Oils:—			
Groundnut ready	17	7	0
Groundnut March	17	7	0
Groundnut April	17	6	0
Groundnut May	17	6	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castorseed First Pressing ..	21	0	0
Castorseed Commercial Quality	19	8	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, March 27.

Tata Ordinary 339; Tata Deferred 1630; Indian Iron 31; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 26/10; Bombay Dyeing 1052/8; Central India 330; Gokak 336/14; Kohinoor 603/12; Simplex 222; Swadeshi 635; Tata Power 1565; Associated Cement 175; Belapur 351/4; Bombay Burma (Old) 443/12; Scindia 28/8; Central Bank 85/10; New India 69/6; Tata 2nd Pref. 142/8.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton May Contract is 1094 cent points below New York May at Exchange rate 331.

HAPUR MARKET

HAPUR, March 26

Silver 167/4; Opened 165/12; Yesterday Closed 165/15; Gold 110; Opened 109/12; Yesterday Closed 109/10; Silver Baisa Futures 166/4; Gold Baisakhs 109/4; Undertone Steady Gur Ready 7/8 to 7/12; Shakkar 8/8; Beshakh 8/2; Opened 8; Yesterday Closed 7/15; Slightly steadier on speclutive Suppo Touche 7/15/9; Oats Jeth 6/4/6; Open 6/3/6; Yesterday Closed 6/3; Ready 7/8; Bardana Chet 72/8; April 92/8; Steady Mustard Ready 14/8; Jeth 13/9; Oil 45 TP 50; Oilcake 5/8; Wheat 21; Gram 13; Barley 10/4; Maize 10/8; Bajra 10; Juwar 10; Gwar 10; Peas Ready New 7/4; Jeth 7/4; Arhar Ready 9; Jeth 7/10; Urd 16; Moong 14/8; Groundnuts 9; Cottonseed 9/8 to 11/8; Foodgrains quiet

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

The following is the Statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 19th March :—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities :	
(a) In India	672,22,71,000
(b) In Pakistan	80,90,71,000
Time Liabilities :	
(a) In India	319,62,27,000
(b) In Pakistan	20,76,17,000
Cash :	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes.	
(a) In India	33,88,78,000
(b) In Pakistan	3,51,30,000
(ii) Rupee Coin :	
(a) In India	2,03,46,000
(b) In Pakistan	22,22,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin :	
(a) In India	67,38,000
(b) In Pakistan	5,08,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	77,95,67,000
Advances :	
(a) In India	439,42,46,000
(b) In Pakistan	36,75,70,000
Bills Discounted :	
(a) In India	16,70,79,000
(b) In Pakistan	87,71,000

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank Of India on the 19th March :—

LIABILITIES

	Rs.
CAPITAL :—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,25,00,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	277,88,70,000
Sundries	1,18,88,000
Total Rs.	290,95,08,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS :—	
Government Securities	143,46,46,000
Other Authorised Investments	5,19,86,000
ADVANCES :—	
Loans	29,63,17,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	65,22,41,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,07,72,000
Dead Stock	1,55,47,000
Sundries	1,36,29,000
CASH :—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	35,61,94,000
Balances with other Banks	3,81,76,000
Total Rs.	290,95,08,000

BURLAP, RAW JUTE PRICES SHOW SOFTER TENDENCY

NEW YORK, March 26, (U. P. A.): Trade circles here today reported that burlap and raw jute prices showed a softer tendency but were eagerly nominal in anticipation of Calcutta holidays lasting until Tuesday, March 30th.

Quota allocation difficulties appeared to be cleared up and goods have been returned to old established shippers.

Traders were grateful for the restoration of the old practices but considered it unfortunate that such a situation should have arisen.

A Damper was put on first hand sales because there was considerable trading in small lots of burlap among bag manufacturers who were anxious to balance their inventories Forty inch, seven and one-half ounce goods were reportedly moved for resale for 15.10 cents while forty inch, ten ounce were traded for 17.75 cents.

WEEKLY SILVER ROUNDUP

NEW YORK, March 26, (U. P. A): A United Press weekly silver roundup for the trading week ended Friday reveals from trade circles that there is nothing new on the horizon.

The price of silver remained constant at 74.58 cents per lb. during the week.

Supplies are reported to be sufficient with a demand strong enough to equal the stocks

GOLD STOCKS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, March 26, (U. P. A.): The Federal Reserve Board today announced that gold stocks during the week ended March 24th, increased by another 16,000,000 dollars to reach an all time high of 23,135,000,000 dollars.

Money in circulation dropped to the lowest level in almost exactly one year —March 27, 1946—reaching 27,851,000,000 dollars the announcement said

No Change In 'Quit' Schedule

Britain Surprised At New York Reports

LONDON, March 27 (Reuter)—British officials today read with considerable surprise overnight reports from New York that Britain and the United States were in negotiation over the possibility that Britain might remain responsible for Palestine Administration after May 15, cables Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

A British Foreign Office spokesman stated categorically: "No such negotiations are in progress and no proposal has been made by the United States either formally or informally that the British authorities should stay on in Palestine after the dates named for final withdrawal."

The Foreign Office spokesman also strongly denied the statement made last Thursday by President Truman that Britain originally proposed to abandon responsibility for Palestine on August 15 and has later advanced the date to May 16. He denied that August 15 had ever been suggested as the date on which the Mandate should end.

August 1 was given by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Head of the British Delegation to the United Nations, as the date by which all British forces would be withdrawn from Palestine.

Official opinion in London remains confident that the rates for ending the Mandate and for withdrawal of British forces will not be changed at the last minute.

BURMESE RESISTANCE DAY CELEBRATED

NEW DELHI, March 27 (API):—The second anniversary of the Burmese Resistance Day was observed by the Burmese community with a simple ceremony at the Burmese Embassy today. The resistance flag with five pointed white star on the red background was hoisted by U. Win, Ambassador of the Union of Burma. Homage was then paid to the fallen heroes with the resistance flag at half mast.

Pakistan Employees To Strike?

KARACHI, March 27 (IPA).—Pakistan's M.E.S. Workers' Union will take a strike ballot by March 31 in accordance with a resolution passed by their Central Executive Committee at Rawalpindi.

The Union has demanded the abolition of New Pakistan Pay Commission and to give effect to the recommendations of the Indian Pay Commission, stop retrenchment, making permanent the work-charged staff, abolition of "trade tests," grant of free quarters and the establishment of cheap rations shops.

Various other departments of the Central Pakistan Department, including Railways, Posts and Telegraph are also uneasy over the appointment of new Pakistan Pay Commission and may shortly resort to similar action.

CALICUT MARKET

CALICUT, March 27.

Coiryarn Beypore 140/150; Quilandy 160/170; Fibre Garbled 110; Ungarbled 100; Cocoanuts Raw 98; Dry 109; Cocoanut Oil 340; Copra Office 225; Dilpasand 230; Madrasnottam 240; Pepper Wynaad 820; Country 810; Dry Ginger Chernad 300; Ernad 280; Coffee Robusta 160; Timber Pali 50/55; Junglewood 27/8/35; Vellapine 45/50; Benteak 35/40; Teak 90/95; Mango Planks 3/3/4; Teak 12/20; Rosewood 17/20.

CASTOPHENE

CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

relieve constipation and keeps you and your children perfectly fit Sweet and pleasant—acts gently but surely—does not gripe. In packets of 2 tablets and also in packing of 25, 50, 100 and 500 tablets.

Available at chemists and stores

SOCIALISTS LAUNCH HIND MAZDOOR PANCHAYAT

Ashoka Mehta Explains Basis Of New Central Organisation

BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Ashoka Mehta the Socialist leader at a press conference today said that one of the features which would distinguish the newly formed Socialist Central Labour Organisation—the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat—from the two other Central Organisations, the AITUC and the INTUC., was its novel pattern of organising workers in National Industrial Unions, instead of in scattered Trade Unions almost one per factory, as was the case today.

"The Mazdoor Panchayat hopes to bring into National Industrial Unions of 500,000"(Mr. Asoka Mehta said: "Every care is being taken to see that rigid standards and tests of bonafide membership are applied to all Unions seeking affiliation to the Panchayat.

Mr. Mehta said:

MEHTA'S STATEMENT

"Over 300 Trade Union workers attended the Socialist Party's Convention at Nasik. There was an interchange of opinion and in response to the invitation from the Mine Workers' Federation, the decision was taken to organise, on an All India basis, Trade Unions and co-ordinate their activities on a new pattern relevant to the changed conditions in the country and the world. The organisation was provisionally named the Hind Mazdoor Panchayat, a provisional constitution was adopted and an ad hoc Committee was entrusted with the task of convening a properly elected Conference of delegates of Trade Unions affiliated to the new organisation within three months if possible, within six months at all events.

"Why is it that a new Central Organisation is being set up when there are three other Organisations viz. the All India Trade Union Congress, the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Indian Federation of Labour? The reasons are obvious. In the conditions of world today it is not possible to achieve, as experience in European countries has shown, Trade Union unity. In India the A.I.T.U.C. is virtually dominated by the Communists and the few good non-Communist Trade Unionists who are in it have remained there because they have no alternative organisation acceptable to them to function in. The A.I.T.U.C. under communist domination becomes a dangerous body that needs constant and careful watching, because the new Communist line is to provoke disturbances and dislocation and to foster conditions of chaos. The change, reconstruction, social evolution that the Communists desire is sought to strengthen the political line which is hostile to the infant State of the Country. Throughout the non-Soviet world, the Communist line today is one of 'ultra leftism.' In a country struggling towadds stability and progress 'ultra-leftism' becomes, as Lenin was the first to point out, the worst possible menace.

The I.N.T.U.C. on the other hand in its quest for undisturbed stability because of its intimate association with the Party in power and its Governments, abhors all changes and, in fact becomes an upholder of the 'status quo.' The I.N.T.U.C. is in such a bad shape today that, if reports are to be believed, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda is thinking of resigning from the Government and take up that body and lick it into shape. The I.N.T.U.C. is in the doledrums because of its indissoluble links with the Congress, which in its turn is unwilling to bring about any radical social transformation. The decline of the Congress explains the decay of the I.N.T.U.C.

TASK OF THE PANCHAYAT

"That decay and decline, in their turn, create a climate where the Communists and their A.I.T.U.C., if left unchallenged, would grow and fatten. It is, therefore necessary to provide the Indian working class a Trade Union Organisation whose patriotism is beyond question, whose allegiance to social change is unimpeachable. It will have to be an organisation that will strive to protect and cherish the infant State and will not hesitate to move forward towards the great goals that our people have placed before them. The Hind Mazdoor Panchayat hopes to become that organisation. It will strive to fill up the desideratum in the labour world.

"There was a tremendous swing in the sentiments of workers between 1942, and 1947. It was not an accident that even though the Communists had put up practically the same number of candidates as the Congress for the labour seats in the last General Elections, they got only 30 per cent of the votes cast for the Congress. This swing to the Congress was an expression of political allegiance. Today the workers are definitely moving away from the Congress. They feel no affinity with the Communists. They have, therefore, got to create a Trade Union movement which will be organically linked up with the political party of their choice. The organised working class can control the political destinies of this country only when its mass organisations are collectively affiliated, as in England, with its political party. It is hoped that such organic relations will grow in the course of the next few years between the Mazdoor Panchayat on the one side and the Socialist Party on the other.

"It is possible that the multiplicity of Trade Union organisations would create confusion and lead to apathy. To avoid this at least to some extent, the Government would be well advised to copy the provisions from the Wagner Act in the United States of America. The Act provides for election under Government auspices to determine the choice of a union by the workers in a particular factory. The employers and the Government bind themselves to recognise and deal with only the Union that receives the majority vote. Such elections carried out on a nation-wide basis enable the workers to choose the Trade Union organisation of their choice and will help them to build it up to full maturity.

CONSTRUCTIVE & COMBATIVE

"The Hind Mazdoor Panchayat will concentrate on constructive as well as combative tasks inherent in a class organisation. Its constructive tasks will include, the organisation of co-operative activities, emphasis on workers education through Labour Colleges and similar institutions and will induce the workers to build up (a) fighting funds which will include strike benefits and political levies, (b) welare funds including all kinds of benefits, insurances etc. besides providing for the usual working expenses.

"One of the questions that the Panchayat would like to take up immediately is to demand from the Government a policy not only of price freezing, but of price reduction. From bitter experience we have found that neither the Government nor the employers are prepared to give dearness allowance in proportion to the rise of prices. The workers must therefore now take the counter-offensive and insist on maintenance of present level of wages and allowaces and simultaneous reduction in prices. This reduction will have to be enforced through fair price shops run by the Government, Consumers' Societies organised by workers and through Advisory Bodies which will include representatives of Trade Unions

"The Panchayat will lay a special emphasis on political education of workers in Demoratic Socialism and will train them up in the tasks of Industrial Democracy. The attitude of the National Congress is to treat the worker as a sub-adult entity. The Communists, on the other hand, seek recklessly to exploit their sense of discontent, the opposition psychosis built up by years of struggle against a foreign State, and the general mood of frustration common to the post-war Man. The Panchayat, by its emphasis on responsible citizenship, will inculcate clarity and courage. It is hoped that the new organisation will evoke the instinctive allegiance of the workers because in fact they are groping for some such organisation to express their aspirations.

A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

"One of the distinctive features of the Panchayat will be the organisation of workers in scattered Trade Unions almost one per factory as is the case today in National Industrial Unions. There will be nation-wide union per industry with its local, regional and provincial units. This new pattern of organisation, of vertical industrial units and horizontal regional Trade Councils, will bring greater coherence, and strength to the Trade Union movement and pave the way to workrs' participation in the Control and Administration of Industry.

"The Mazdoor Panchayat hopes to bring into National Industrial Unions nearly 600 Unions with a membership of 500,000. Every care is being taken to see that rigid standards and tests of 'bonafide' members are applied to all Unions seeking affiliation to the Panchayat. We are confident that in the days to come the Panchayat will emerge as the chosen instrument of the working class for its emancipation."

Mahatma's Ashes Immersed In Singapore

SINGAPORE, March 27 (Reuter) —The ashes of the Mahatma Gandhi which were brought to Malaya from India a fortnight ago were this afternoon immersed by the Government of India representative in Malaya, Mr. J. A. Thivy, in the sea opposite the heart of Singapore City.

The ashes arrived back in Singapore today by air after a seven-day tour of Malaya during which thousands of all creeds and races paid their last respects.

BILLS BEFORE PARLIAMENT

Control Of Shipping Among Measures To Be Passed In Current Session

NEW DELHI, March 27 (A. P. I.)— The Estate Duties Bill, the Banking Companies Bill and the Hindu Code will be referred to Select Committees during the current session of the Dominion Parliament.

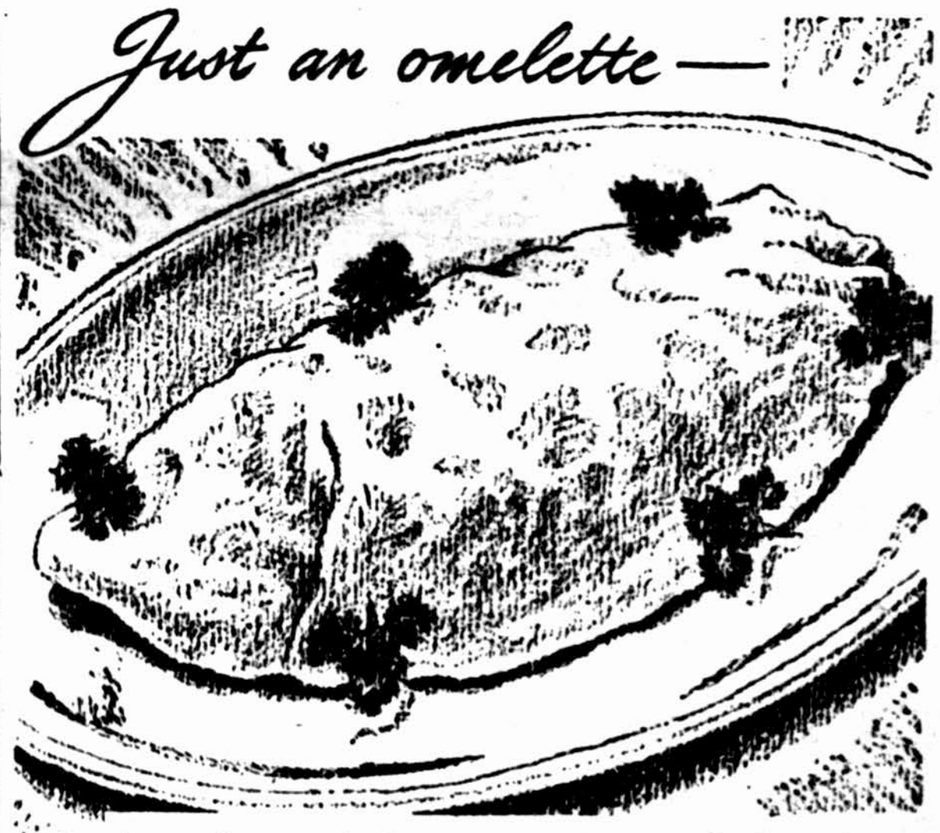
Bills which are to be passed after April 2 include the Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee, the Junagadh Administration (Property) Bill, the Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill, the Atomic Energy Bill, the National Cadet Corps Bill, the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Bill, the Control of Shipping Bill, Bill to Empower Provincial Governments to Incorporate, Regulate and Wind Up Statutory Transport Boards, the Lac Cess (Amendment) Bill, and the Electricity (Supply) Bill as reported by the Select Committee.

Other Government business includes motions to consider the industrial policy of the Government, Government resolution relating to the statute of the International Court of Justice and motions for election to the Public Accounts Committee, Standing Finance Committee, Standing Finance Committee for Railways and Central Advisory Council for Railways.

Non-official business includes resolutions on regulation of communal organisations and control of private organisations for military and quasi-military training.

JULLUNDUR, March 27, (U. P. I.) An interim Government, fully responsible to the people, will be formed in Kapurthala State before the 14th April next. This was announced by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayaya, Vice-President of the All-India States Peoples' Conference while addressing a public meeting of over 10,000 persons in Kapurthala last night.

Just an omelette — plain



but how delicious when cooked in

DALDA!

Separate white of egg from yolk. Whisk white till stiff, mix yolk and beat for 5 minutes. Add chopped onions, slightly crushed peas or finely diced tomatoes, salt and pepper to taste. Heat Dalda to frying point in a shallow pan and pour in mixture. Fry until light brown on one side, fold into half and turn over. Brown the other side and serve hot. You will find it delicious.

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WORLD DRIFTING TOWARDS WAR

"United Nations Alone Can Arrest It" Says Dr. Evatt

CANBERRA, March 21.—"So far as Australia is concerned, nothing that can be done should be left undone to prevent the utter catastrophe of another war", declared the Minister for External Affairs (Dr. H. V. Evatt).

He was addressing a message to the Australian Executive of the newly formed National Committee for the United Nations, which is now meeting in Canberra.

Deploring the "drift" towards a war which nobody wants, Dr. Evatt said that the situation was a challenge to all responsible leaders. He expressed his faith in the United Nations, despite its "faults of procedure", and said that U.N. and U.N. alone could offer a way out.

Said Dr. Evatt: "You are creating the Australian National Committee for the United Nations in a period of growing international tenseness, and at a time when many enemies of peace are almost with relish foretelling the breakdown of the United Nations.

"The present situation can only be described as a "drift" towards war. In other words, no one wants war; no one can afford to suffer the further losses of war and reduce living conditions even further. Yet nations can "drift" to war. It is almost as though nations were inanimate objects being carried inevitably down a stream, instead of being human beings with feelings, hopes and ideals, with full control through their responsible leaders of their destiny. The present condition of "drift" is therefore a challenge to all responsible leaders. War can only come as a result of absence of leadership in world affairs.

"It is right that you should be taking this step to establish a National Committee for United Nations affairs. The United Nations is the main hope for peace and improved living conditions throughout the world. The best positive help citizens of goodwill can give in world affairs today is to throw their weight behind the United Nations.

"ENTITLED TO A PEACE"

"The United Nations has its faults of procedure, but attacks made upon it now are reminiscent of attacks made upon the League of Nations by those who found it expedient to sidestep the League and act independently of it and who contributed to its weakening and to the Second World War.

"The peoples of the world are entitled to a peace, and a peace based on justice, and it is sheer defeatism to accept the pessimistic and sometimes evil prognostications of those who lightheartedly anticipate a third world war and the consequent destruction of civilization.

"Loyal and consistent support for the United Nations offers a way out, providing its machinery is employed to achieve settlements based on justice and not upon power. Australia has always taken and will continue to take a lead in advocating this view. The United Nations, and it alone, can arrest the drift towards war. This drift is now being welcome by the deadly enemies of the Allies of the war not yet concluded by peace treaties, the open and secret followers of Hitlerism and Fascism.

"Nothing that can be done should be left undone, so far as Australia is concerned, to prevent the utter catastrophe of another war. The people of Australia, who still suffer from the terrible losses of human life of World War II, who still remember the cruel anxieties and fears which accompanied the war, and who are now successfully restoring in an economy of full employment the human and material losses of the war, will welcome your move to constitute a National Committee for the United Nations, for it is only through the United Nations th[illegible] be achieved.

POSITIVE CONTRIBUTIONS

"In my opinion there is no problem or dispute in the world which cannot be settled in terms of peace and justice. But the way to settlement is through the United Nations, and not along the lines of power politics, which has no regard to the facts and justice of each dispute.

"An immediate task for the National Committee is to assist Australia in carrying out certain positive contributions to peace; for example, relief to those who most need it, without consideration of the race, religion or politics of the peoples concerned; help to children through the United Nations Children's Fund; assistance to UNESCO in increasing educational facilities where they are most needed; the obtaining of facts about them and the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the offsetting of war propaganda by a study of the facst and other means of achieving better understanding between nations. It is through your help in matters such as these that you can best assist in arresting the "drift" towards war.

"We must at all costs arrest this drift, which is wanted by no responsible human being in the world. In this high endeavour Australia and Australians can take as prominent a part as they did in the long and still unfinished fight against Hitlerism and Fascism."

BAN ON 'REDS' DEFENDED

W. Bengal Home Minister's Charges Against Party

CALCUTTA, March 27 (U.P.I.): Mr. Kiran Sanker Roy, the Home Minister of West Bengal, in a statement to the press regarding the declaration of the Communist Party as unlawful, says: "The activities of the Communist Party of India in this province for the last few months presented an increasing threat to the maintenance of law and order.

"Communists in fact had decided to wage an unceasing war on all fronts, against the Congress and Governments of the country, one of the most significant decisions reached by it was to supply masses with arms and start peoples' armies. The Government has reasons to believe that mmbers of the Party have been acquiring funds and illicit arms and training party's volunteer organization, the Red Guards, in the use of fire arms.

"We have no desire to suppress freedom of expression or the right to present legitimate grievances in a constitutional manner, or legitimate trade union activities, and we do not intend to keep in detention any one, one moment longer than the situation makes it necessary."

Russia's Mass Production Of Watches

MOSCOW, (Reuter): Russia is producing watches on the conveyer belt principle, at a new factory at Chelyabinsk in north-east Russia, the official Soviet news agency Tass has reported.

The agency said it was the first time in the history of watch-making that watches had been turned out on this system.

ARABS CALL IT FANTASTIC

NEW YORK, March 26, (Reuter): The Arab Office last night described President Truman's statement on United States policy on Palestine as "a timely warning to Arabs to beware of all United States manoeuvrings" on this question.

The Arab Office statement said President Truman had appealed to Arabs to accept trusteeship until it became convenient for the United States to enforce partition: this was fantastic.

EAST PUNJAB PREMIER IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 27, (A.P.I.): Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Premier of the East Punjab, arrived in Delhi this morning from Simla to discuss with the Congress High Command the question of reshuffling of the East Punjab Ministry. He called on Sardar Patel during the day. Dr. Bhargava will meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru tomorrow.

IRAQ FOREIGN MINISTER DEAD

BAGDAD, March 27, (Reuter): Hamdi Pachachi, Iraq Foreign Minister, died today after a heart attack. He was 65.

Hamdi Pachachi had recently returned from Beirut where he attended Arab League talks.

TOWARDS NATIONALISATION OF AIR SERVICES IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, March 27 (U.P.I). First steps towards nationalisation of the air services in the country will be taken by the Government of India immediately after the recommendations of the committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. N. C. Ghosh, Director-General of Civil Aviation, to go into certain questions relating to civil aviation, have been received by the Government.

The committee has been appointed to select a route on which the air services may be operated by the Government through an organisation under and directed by the Government of India. The committee will further advise the Government on details of such organisation and give broad indications of the economic possibilities of operation of his service.

Besides Mr. Ghosh, the two other members of the Committee are Mr. K. S. Menon, Chairman of the Air Transport Licensing Board, and Mr. K. M. Raha, Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation.

BRITAIN TO BUY AMERICAN COTTON

CAIRO, March 27 (Reuter)—Britain's decision to substitute American cotton for Egyptian types is "regretted" Mamdouh Riaz Bey, Egyptian Commerce Minister, said today.

He was commenting on the Raw Cotton Commoission's decision to allow British spinners to substitute American and other cheaper types of raw cotton for high priced Egyptian types.

"However one must not forget that Egyptian cotton is long staple cotton which cannot be replaced for certain requirements by short staple cotton", he said. Egyptian cotton's "technical position remains strong."

MOVE TO ORGANISE STRIKE ON SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

TRICHY, March 27 (A.P.I.)—Mr. J. Almeda, President of the South Indian Railway, Loco Transport Association and Mr. K. Anandan Nambiar M.L.A. and General Secretary of the S. I. Railway Labour Union, Golden Rock, in a joint statement say that in as much as the latest reply received from the Railway Board and the General Manager, South Indian Railway, with regard to the fixation of scales of pay for drivers and firemen are unsatisfactory, these two organisations are taking steps unitedly to organise a strike in the railway during the course of next month.

They appeal to the public and railwaymen on behalf of the running staff to bring sufficient pressure on the Central Government to avert the strike by granting the just and reasonable demands of the running staff.

Oklahoma Train Goes Roaming Alone

SHAWNEE, OKLAHOMA (Reuter): Floyd Webb, engine driver of a goods train was startled as he looked ahead around the bend and saw right in front of him a lone engine idling along in the same direction as his own train.

He brought his train to a standstill just in time to evert a crash.

Webb leapt out, saw there was no driver in the wandering engine and telephoned the nearset railway yards.

"You fellows missing anything?" he asked.

They said that as a matter of fact they were an engine short.

It seemed an engine had been left to cool off, but the throttle had slipped. There had apparently been just enough steam left for it to chug away all by itself.

Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union

CAIRO, (Reuter): The Arab League is considering a scheme for a parliamentary union of all Arab states.

The first of the 11 points included in the scheme recommends that the Union be formed of Members of Parliament from Syria, Iraq, the Lebanon, Egypt and any other Arab country with a parliamentary regime.

The aim of this Union will be to maintain regional inter-parliamentary cohesion by discussiong political, legislative, social, economic, financial, customs and cultural questions and by finding a common solution to these problem

JAIPUR, March 27, (U. P. I.): A notification issued by the Jaipur Government states that as there are already 40,000 refugees in Jaipur city and its suburbs, it is not possible for Jaipur Government to receive or provide for any more. The Government desire that no more refugees should come into the State without obtaining previous permission of the Revenue Commissioner of Jaipur.

Seven Killed In Godhra

BOMBAY, March 27 (A.P.I.): Some incidents occurred at Godhra on Friday afternoon resulting in seven deaths acording to a press note issued by the Director of Publicity tonight.

The press note adds: "Several acts of incendiarism have also been reported froh Godhra since Friday noon. Fire fighters were sent from Baroda and Bombay and the fires were brought under control.

"The latest reports from Godhra show the situation there is now quiet. The Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, left Bombay for Godhda tonight to see things for himself."

Indo-Irish Relations

DUBLIN, March 27 (IPA).—Indian Press Association reliably understands that Mr. Sean McBride, Foreign Minister of Ireland, will take steps to establish diplomatic relations between Ireland and India. Mr. McBride is reported to be in correspondence with Pandit Nehru for the exchange of High Commissioners.

Further, trade relations talks between the countries will also be opened shortly. Ireland needs jute, iron and steel products from India in exchange for tea, carpets and linen.

The question of opening regular air-services between Bombay and Dublin will also be discussed, very shortly.

Bombay Security Act

Premier Explains Why It Was Enacted

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, March 27

Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of the Bombay. Government, clarified the Government case in passing the Press Special Powers bill in reply to a question in the Congress workers meeting this evening and said that preaching open violence, class hatread, and deliberate propaganda against the Bombay Government that it is responsible for Bapu's murder in certain papers loring this bill.

The Act will not be directed against all papers but only these papers preaching violence and class hatred. Such orders exist in the Punjab and the C. P.

SEC. 144 IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, March 27 (API) Following the banning of the Communist Party of India in West Bengal yesterday, the Commissioner of police, Calcutta, has issued orders under section 144, I.P.C. prohibiting meetings, processions or assemblies of more than five persons in the city until further orders

Among the Communist leaders arrested yesterday was the secretary of the Calcutta Tramworkers Union, Mr. Dhiren Mazumdar. There has been certain dislocation of tram services in the city this morning as some workers did not turn up for work. Inquiries at noon show, however, that the service is operating on all sections. Minor damage was caused to a tram car in South Calcutta when an attempt was made to set it on fire, but this was put out soon.

9000 State Employees Stay Away

BARODA, March 27 (A.P.I.)—About 9000 Government employees of the State comprising mainly of the lower subordinate staff and office peons stayed away from their offices today, the second day of the strike sponsored by the Baroda State Servants Association.

Fight For World Lightheavy Championship

Freddie Mills To Have Another Crack At Holder Gus Lesnevich

LONDON, March 27 (Reuter):—Following weeks of discussion, the much publicised proposal of a contest for the light heavyweight championship of the world between the holder, Gus Lesnevich, and the British and European champion, Freddie Mills, has at last been settled and will be staged in London by Jack Solomons.

It is understood that Solomons will stage the bout in the open air as a curtain raiser to the Olympic Games. White City, Tottenham and other stadia are considered as likely venues.

Ben Smith, rival promoter to Solomons, made a final offer of over £16,000 for Lesnevich to fight Mills at the Olympia, London. Solomons, however, made no guaranteed offer stating that a percentage of the gate would probably mean more to the champion.

After spending a fortnight in New York trying to persuade the Lesnevich camp to embark for England under his promotership, Smith returns to England with Phil Terranova, former world featherweight champion for a series of fights.

GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT

The world champion was handsomely paid for his fights against Mills and Woodcock and before leaving for America, Joe Vella, Lesnevich's manager told Solomons that if they returned to England it would be to fight Mills for the world title under Solomons's promotership. A gentlemen's agreement has been honoured, in fact, by all three parties, for Mills declared that he would only fight for Solomons because the promoter gave him the chances to stage a successful comeback.

Wherever he puts on the show the promoter plans it to be an all-ticket affair. Street kiosks may be erected to deal with last minute applications, but on no account will tickets be obtainable at the ground.

Before drawing up contracts Solomons will require permission from the Bank of England regarding the question of sterling being paid into an American bank.

Lesnevich beat Mills in the tenth round at Harningay in May, 1946. The fight has since been referred to by the Tworld champion as the hardest of his career.

Australian Davis Cup Team

Anderson And Bromwich Express Dissatisfaction

Australia's Davis Cup team for 1948—Adrian Quist, Colin Long, Bill Sidwell and Geoff Brown—has been described by J. O. Anderson, former Davis Cup player, as the weakest he can recall.

"I am disappointed at the selection and I cannot share the optimism of officials, who think the team is sure to reach the challenge round" said Anderson.

"The L.T.A.A. has ignored its opportunity to foster tennis. With Bromwich out, it was the duty of the L.T.A.A. to send Sedgman because other members of the team are on the wane. Money doesn't mean anything in tennis, and although the Association no doubt would be satisfied to reach the challenge round, it has not looked ahead. What will happen next year when Bromwich and Quist both will be out? Absence of Sedgman from this year's team will be felt then" he added.

BROMWICH FOR SEDGMAN

John Bromwich said that had he been a selector he would have chosen Frank Sedgman in this year's team. The Victorian youth should have been given the trip as Australia's best player in the younger division.

Bromwich added: "It seems to me that Brown (24) and Sedgman (20) will be the nucleus of future Australian Davis Cup teams. It is possible that when Sedgman does go abroad he will have to play Davis Cup tennis without experience of such matches."

The uncertainty of the movements of the team in America after the Davis Cup series is reported to have hampered the selectors. They believed that the team would probably miss the American Championships and the Pacific South-West Championships and return home as soon as possible. It was suggested that in that event the Commonwealth treasurer might refuse the expenditure of dollars on a young player.

FINNISH CABINET SUMMONED

HELSINKI, March 26 (Reuter).—After urgent summons from President Paasikivi, the Finnish Cabinet met tonight to discuss a report from the Finnish delegation now discussing a military assistance pact with Russia in Moscow.

The delegation arrived in Moscow last week-end to discuss a mutual aid and friendship pact proposed by Russia.

Pak C. A' S. Message

NEW DELHI, March 25

The Secretary of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan has communicated to His Excellency Lord Mountbatten, a message expressing profound sense of grief and sorrow "at the irreparable loss suffered by India and Pakistan in the passing away of Mr. Gandhi."

The message says:

"At a meeting of the Constituent Assembly (Legislature) of Pakistan held on February 23, 1948, the Leader of the House and the other Members of the House expressed their profound sense of grief and sorrow at the irreparable loss suffered by India and Pakistan in the passing away of Mr. Gandhi; and the Honourable President was requested to convey on behalf of the House its deep sense of sympathies and sorrow, with which the Honourable the President associated himself, to the people of the Dominion of India. I am acccordingly directed by the Honourable President to convey this message through you to the people of your Dominion."

The Private Secretary to the Governor-General, acknowledging the message, says:

"I am desired by His Excellency the Governor-General to thank you for your letter of the 13th March, No. 19-1/48-Legis, and to request you to convey to the Leader and Members of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan the sincere gratitude of the people of India for their message of sympathy."

Indian Policemen's Gift From Shanghai

NEW DELHI, March 25.

"We realise that this little help from us does not measure up to such in comparison to what they have suffered or even with what they need, yet we believe that it will do a lot of good for our brethren to learn that far from our native land, seated in some corner of the world, are some people whose heart is grieved by their grief and whom they can always trust as their sympathisers", runs a message from the Sikh Detachment of the U.S. Navy Civil Police in Shanghai in a letter to the Prime Minister.

Enclosing a cheque for Rs. 1,000/- for the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, the message goes on: "The donors have been very happily learning of the steps our worthy Government and the people have been taking jointly and successfully to help the refugees of the partitioned area. They have full faith in the glorious future of their country and their leaders."

The letter is signed by Mr. Baghel Singh, who is an Acting Sergeant in the U.S Navy Civil Police.

EDINBURGH, March 26, (Reuter): A famours vetern of the British battle fleet, the "Rodney", was today berthed at Inverkeithing, on the Firth of Forth, where she will be broken up.

Move For Federal Central Govt. In Indo-China

Conference Between Bao-Dai And Other Nationalist Leaders Expected Soon

SAIGON, March 27 (Reuter): Formation of a federation of the Indo-Chinese Kingdoms of Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin-China under a central government was forecast to Reuter here by a French source.

A conference between Bao Dai, ex-Emperor of Annam, and representatives of Vietminh, the Indo-Chinese Nationalist Movement, was also foreshadowed by the same source.

"In Paris," he said, "the Viet-Nam problem has been considered on an international level, especially since recent events in Czechoslovakia".

Outlining plans for the Central Government of French Indo-China he said: "A Viet Nam Congress will be useless since Bao Dai is legally Emperor. Mr. Tran Van Ty, President of the Central Committee of Annam, will very likely play a role in this Government, with Mr. Ngo Dinh Diem as Prime Minister. General Nguyen Van Xuyan will become Minister of National Defence with the rank of vice-President of the Council"

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

The French sources said, "The Viet Nam Central Government will include an upper house, and each of the three kingdoms will have a lower house".

The problem of the individual finances of Annam, Tonkin and Cochin-China still presented many difficulties, and for the moment nothing definite had been decided about a future convention of the Viet Nam National Congress.

General Nguyan Van Xuyan, who has been conferring with the ex-Emperor of Annam Bao Dai in Hong Kong, is expected back here today.

Meanwhile, Ngo Dinh Diem, special envoy of the ex-emperor, left Saigon yesterday for Hong Kong where he will report to his former sovereign the result of his conversations with the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, M. Emile Bollaert, according to a France Presse Agency message.

Dr. Le Van Hoorch, former Premier of Cochin-China and M. Cousseav, the leading French administrator in the restoration negotiations, also left for Hong Kong.

'VOICE OF VIETNAM'S' DENIAL

Mr. Cousseau, who arrived in Saigon at the beginning of this week is expected to return to Paris shortly to settle the problem of diplomatic representation for the proposed new federation.

During his recent talks with members of the French Government, and especially the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Cousseau encountered official reluctance to grant such representation.

The Viet Nam Government radio station, "Voice of Viet Nam" yesterday broadcast a denial that a delegation from the Indo-Chinese Nationalist movement Viet minh would be sent to Hong Kong to confer with Bao Dai, Agence France Presse reported from Hanoi.

The radio was reported to have declared: "The democratic republic (of Viet Nam) is paying no attention to the talks in Hong Kong and the presence of a delegation from the Viet Minh would tend to make appear that Bao Dai continues to enjoy the confidence of people, which is not the case".

RETAINING BRITISH TROOPS IN PALESTINE

U. S. Has No Specific Plan To Discuss With Britain

WASHINGTON, March 26 (Reuter)—State Department spokesman Michael McDermott reiterated tonight denial of any knowledge of talks going on at present between Britain and the United States on the question of Britain retaining her troops in Palestine.

Mr. McDermott said he knew of no request by the United States to Britain to keep her troops in Palestine until August 15.

He also knew of no offer by the United States to pay the costs of maintaining British troops in Palestine, should they remain.

The State Department spokesman told 'Reuter' he did not mean by his earlier reference to discussions that the United States had any specific plans to discuss with Britain in the future on the possibility of Britain remaining in Palestine after May 15.

He said he was referring to the fact that the future of Palestine after May 15 was obviously bound to be raised by Britain and American officials in their consultations.

British officials in Washington also confirmed that Britain had not been approached by Americans regarding the possibility of Britain remaining in Palestine after May 15 and that no request from the United States on the subject had been received.

The officials added that "in the normal course of events, British and American officials have kept in constant touch with each other on the Palestine problem as it has developed since the United States proposed trusteeship."

Soviet Military Officers Go Musical

MOSCOW, (Reuter): Universities of musical culture will be opened in 16 Soviet cities to mark the 30th anniversary of the Soviet army celebrated recently, Pravda, organ of the Soviet communist party, has reported.

The programme of the universities, which may be attended by officers, generals and admirals, includes 32 lectures on questions of musical art.

UNITED NATIONS AND PALESTINE

Jews And Arabs Entitled To Self-Government

MELBOURNE, March 24. The Australian Minister for External Affairs (Dr. H.V. Evatt), who was Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, today urged caution in departing from the General Assembly's decision to partition Palestine.

He emphasised that the final United Nations decision was reached in December last only after two General Assemblies had dealt most carefully and exhaustively with the matter, after all parties had been heard, and after a special Committee had visited Palestine and reported in favour of the plan finally adopted.

"After all that has occurred" he said, "to throw the solution into the melting pot again may be very damaging to the authority of the United Nations."

Commenting on the statement that trusteeship will be the new solution, Dr. Evatt said that nobody had yet explained what sort of trusteeship was proposed.

"The word itself is ambiguous", he said. What does it mean? It certainly seems to imply that the peoples to be placed under "trusteeship" are not sufficiently advanced for self-government. Such a suggestion would seem to be untenable in relation either to the Palestinian Arabs or the Palestinian Jews"

Dr. Evatt added that if the proposed trusteeship were to be merely a temporary United Nations trusteeship for the purpose of carrying out the Assembly's decision, it would be quite a different matter But was that intended?

"In my opinion, the United Nations decision has been gradually undermined by intrigues directed against the Jewish people. It would be little short of a tragedy if the fundamental rights of self-government were to be denied to both Jews and Arabs, as it is guaranteed to them under the Assembly decision".

The only considerations that had influenced the United Nations Assembly in reaching its decision, Dr. Evatt declared, were those of justice and fair dealing to all concerned.

"It would be most disturbing" he said, "if mere considerations of power politics or expediency were allowed to destroy the decision"

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

ABSENCE OF COMMUNALISM. WANING INTEREST IN SPORT. IS IT WISE? PAST EXPERIENCE. AN IMPERATIVE CONDITION. NATIONAL CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP. INCREASING ITS UTILITY. BRABOURNE STADIUM A GRAVEYARD. FAIR CHANCE TO ZONAL. A GOOD LEAD.

During my absence from Bombay, I visited several important cities and towns in the Union of India, including Calcutta and Delhi. Peace seems to have been restored everywhere, and sport is gradually coming into its own. The animosity against Muslims is fast dying out. I was happy to note at Lucknow that the two principal figures in the Olympic Games the Chairman and the Geneneral Secretary of the Organising Committee were both Muslims, in the persons of Nawab Mahomed Ismail and M Sultan respectively. And the Secretary of the I.O.A is still S. M. Moin-ul-Huq. Communalism was totally absent everywhere. If the true spirit of sportsmanship pervades the whole country, we need have no fear about the future of our dear Motherland.

WANING INTEREST IN SPORT

As I have said before while reviewing the National Olympic Games in these columns, the standard of not only athletics but every branch of sport has gone down considerably. The World War II and the communal holocausts in different parts of the country have contributed greatly to our downfall. I noticed little interest among the public in the sporting events that were going on either in their own cities and towns or in the country at large. It will take some time I am afraid before we shall see the same amount of enthusiasm and interest among the players and fans as were evident before the War.

A good deal depends on our sports organisers and administrators to whip up the necessary tempo among them all.

IS IT WISE?

From many quarters I have been questioned the wisdom of sending our athlets footballers, cyclists and others to the World Games in London next July. Admittedly our standard is far below the average world standard—with the solitary exception of hockey in which India is at the top of the world at present.

Where's the sense of sending our boys to a World Meet where they would only make a laughing stock of themselves, they asked. Some went to the length of even opining that it is the managers who are more anxious to go than the athletes themselves! A free trip to Europe in these hard days is doubly welcome

PAST EXPERIENCE

It is howeve. contended by the supporters of the tour that the experience our men will gain there will do a world of good to our sport in future. These men, on their return home, will be able to impart their newly-gained knowledge and experience to their youngers and help them to rise higher and higher. This is as it should be.

But unfortunately our experience of the past does not give much hope for the future. We have found very few of these Olympians rendering any useful service—by way of coaching their juniors —on their return. They just station themselves in the Olympian heights and refuse to climb down to solid earth.

AN IMPERATIVE CONDITION

Although the I.O.A. has not been able to raise much money to meet the expenses of the tap, I have no doubt that funds will be forthcoming to send some of our stalwarts to measure their attainments in the world barometer. I hope the I.O.A. and the provincial associations who will help them to make the journey will insist on taking a promise from them that, on their return to India they will do a certain amount of coaching in their respective spheres. Otherwise the money spent on them will be merely wasted I hope every athlete would sportingly agree to this condition.

NATIONAL CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

The National Cricket Championship is over at last. It drags on for such an inordinate length of time that everybody loses all interest in its final outcome. Unless earnest efforts are made to play it off within a shorter period, I am afraid the tournament will die a natural death before long. It is also necessary to make it more interesting for the weaker province.

I have heard complaints from many quarters that that they are tired of playing and watching the same teams over and over again. I wonder if it is at all possible to make it an open knock-out for All-India by removing the Zonal barriers? The question of expenses frightens me to death.

INCREASING ITS UTILITY.

Truly speaking the Ranji Trophy is not serving the purpose for which it was inaugurated. It does not give fillip to the game to the extent it should. That is because most of the teams are knocked out by the time the second round is over. After they are thrown out they have little interest in the proceedings And what one or two matches can do to improve their standard and morale?

The proper thing would be to play the matches within each Zone on the league system Only the winners of each zone should meet in the tournament proper. Here again the monster of time and money raises its ugly head to frighten us. Our cricket administrators would do well to give their earnest and serious thoughts to these vital aspects of the question.

BRABOURNE STADIUM—A GRAVE YARD.

Since the burial of the communal Pentangular, cricket in Bombay appears to have lost all its glamour and attraction. Even the best of engagements do not rouse their appetite to any appreciable degree. The Brabourne Staduim looks like a cemetery when they are on: I do not know what our cricket lords are going to do about it.

There cannot be any question of reviving the Pentangular. The country has paid the greatest penalties—in the shape of partition of our motherland and the cruel murder of the Father of the Nation—on the altar of communalism.

The Kher Ministry have rightly set their face strongly against this deadly canker. Our sporting institutions must now play the game in its true spirit.

FAIR CHANCE TO ZONAL.

It is high time they bent their energies in rebuilding our cricket on a national foundation. I have not the least doubt in my mind that if the Zonal Juadrangular is givn a fair trial it will catch the imagination of the public ere long. The only way to do so is stage it either in Novem or December—about the time when the Pentangular used to occupy the stage.

I understand there is a struggle going on between the C. C. I and the principal gymphanas about the management and the financial obligations of this competition. This is small matter in comparison with the issue at stake. On its happy solution however depends the very life and prosperity of cricket not only in this city but the whole country. Will they decide the issue soon?

A GOOD LEAD.

What about the suggestion made by Sri Morarji Desai our Home Minister, some time ago that all the communal Gymkhanas and clubs should open their doors to members of all communities? I hope the powers that be are moving in this matter. I am anxiously waiting to see the realisation of my dream in the near future.

I am glad to note that my friends in the W. I. F. A. Committee are determined to make Bombay's soccer absolutely non-communal and non-racial as far as it lies in their power. The admission of the Bombay Gymkhana in the Nadkarni Cup—a tournament meant for Indian teams only so far—points the way to all others to follow.

LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 26)

others. Not since "Charnon Ki Dasi" (with the exception of the radio play, "Balidan") has she been in such top form. Her subtle delineation of the good-bad woman, her gradual realisation of patriotic ideals, and the inner conflict implicit in the situation, mark one of the finest performances on the Indian stage

To Author Shinde goes the credit for contriving compact, interesting and significant dramatic action out of the material—human and political—supplied by the 1942 movement. By masterly suggestion, he symbolises the mass upsurge through only a few characters; collective urge is implicit in the individual reactions. With this play he joins the front rank of modern Marathi playwrights.

An unexpected tribute to his first great work came to him in the form of an offer for the screen rights of the play even before the first performance had ended

Director Keshavlal Date, the veteran actor of stage and screen, has done his job with competence, but somewhat on conventional lines. The impact of his directorial talent is seen in the performance of Shiledar (who plays the revolutionary with restrained sensitivity) and Usha Karve, both comparative newcomers. Appa Pendse, writer critic and now actor puts over a small but significant role with great conviction. And Author Shinde himself is plausibly cumptious as the Police officer.

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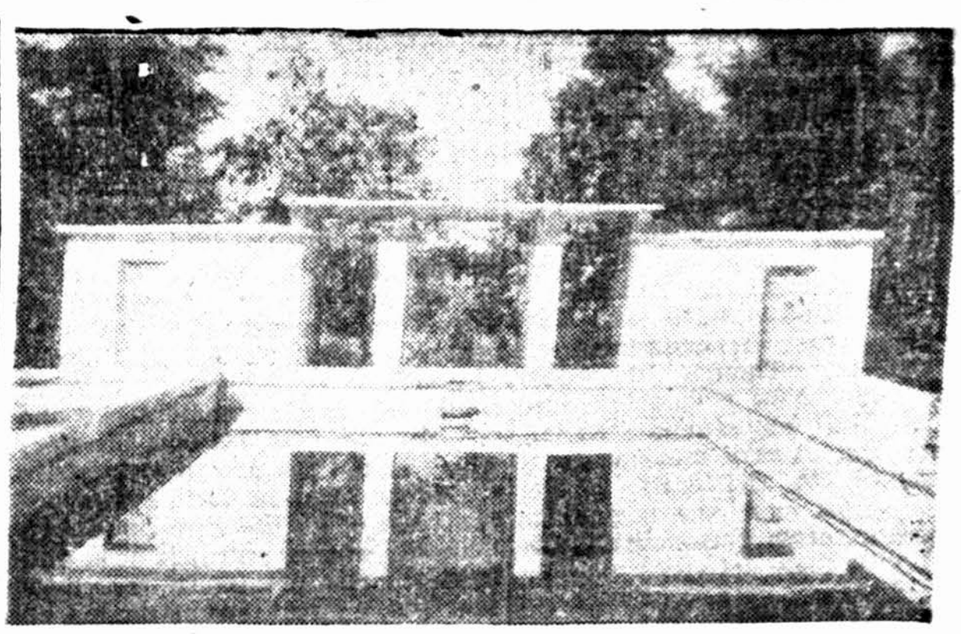


A model swimming pool adaptable to school and college needs.

In the health programme of national education swimming should be made essential.

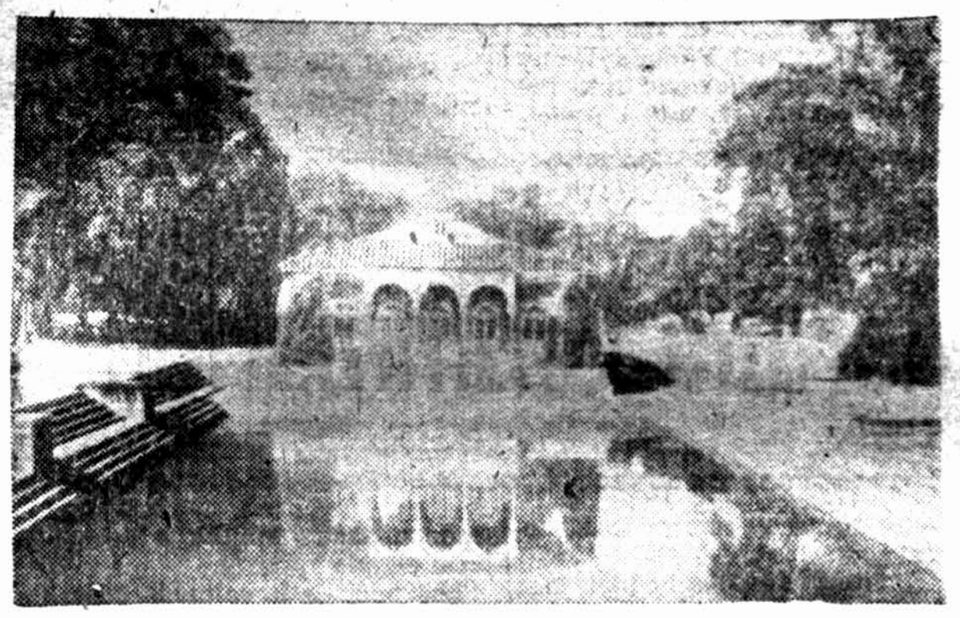
By M. Ibrahim

As an exercise in which nearly everyone can acquire a certain amount of skill, it is but proper that in any programme for the building up of national health, swimming should occupy a 'must' place, not only because it is the foremost health-exercise with immediate health gains to the persons availing of it, but also in the interest of the future growth of a well-developed full-blooded, healthy progeny.

More than any other sport, swimming represents the ideal physical activity. It is the only exercise which has a wholesome effect on every part of the body. It develops the breathing-muscles allowing full scope for the breath. Breathing becomes both deep and rhythmic. By the vigorous arm and leg movements the action of the heart is uniformally quickened and blood circulation actively kept up. Swimming allows for maximum function and perfection of the large muscle groups without danger of strain. It has an important bearing on chest-development. Chest is expanded to the limit and becomes shapely. To many physically handicapped, it is the one exercise which can put him in proper gear. Swimming has two special advantages over other exercises, viz-water not only cools the body in hot weather but also clears the dirt and opens the pores on the skin.

'Teen Age And Swimming

The 'teen age is the period of growing organism. If during this age a boy or a girl takes to swimming there would be a rapid all-round development in his or her physique than would otherwise be the case. As in this age boys and girls are largely school-going. The responsibility for their physical development as well devolve on the educational authorities, which they should discharge as a sacred duty. If they do so they need not be surprised to find their task of intellectual instruction to the students made much easier. Because it is to be noted that swimming exercise produces wonderful mental effect on the pupils. There is a distinct increase in their power to learn and their retentive faculties are rendered more acute. It is therefore all the more necessary that swimming is included in the health programme of every school and college.



A two-century old swimming pool built by the Bhonslas of Nagpur with modern setting of later years.

Swimming not only provides for health and endurance but is also a salutary means of recreation. An organised swimming programme creates a spirit of good fellowship, co-operation and discipline, which together combined make an important contribution towards the general results, viz. national fitness. Suffice it to say that the value of swimming as an exercise making for health, discipline and progress, entitles it to a rank as part of the normal physical training of every boy and girl.

Swimming For Girls

Physical education for girls should provide for their unstinted growth into healthy and robust mothers. Strange as it may seem, girls have better physique than boys so far as their adaptation to water is concerned. The woman's body is by nature well-balanced i.e. if it is divided at the waist-line, the parts will almost balance equally, which is generally not the case with man who, in most cases, is heavier in the chest. That is the reason why women learn swimming and floating earlier than men who take longer to adjust their balance. Those in charge of physical education for girls should see that special swimming facilities are provided for them, in healthy surroundings.

Water Accidents

Besides, there are other advantages of swimming. Too few of us realize our close relation to water which occupies nearly four-fifths of the globe we inhabit. At one or the other time of our life we come across water accidents. However dearly one may wish he cannot permanently avoid the dangers and difficulties from the elemental character of water. To avoid the contingent danger; one should gain mastery over water. And the surest way to do this is to learn to swim. One should approach water in a spirit of fun and adventure and not with a mental reserve of lurking fear. Expert guidance is, however, necessary at the initial stage.

Swimming as an exercise for height increase has no equal, it being essentially a sport of movement and momentum through the medium of stretching and padling of arms and legs in full scope. Once the author had an opportunity to discourse at length on the immense benefits swimming held out to the youngsters. One of the young audience seemed to be apparently influenced by the lecture and made several queries for his satisfaction. He was just an ordinary boy of medium height and was probably 15 years of age. After a year the author had an occasion to revisit the place (Hinganghat) and was quite surprised to see the very boy grown up into a full-blooded tall young lad. The boy confessed that plenty of swimming, regularised wholesome diet and 8 hours' undisturbed sleep were responsible for his extraordinary increase in bulk and in height to the extent of 4" in one year!

Instrument Of Life-Saving

Ability to swim is not only a personal safeguard in emergency but is a means of saving the lives of others. One often comes across reports of deaths by drowning, because the victim and those watching him either did not know swimming or were novice. It is a heart-rending spectacle to find a person in the midst of a river, tank or sea, struggling for life and sending S.O.S. for help by way of shouts in distress. It is then only, one realises the high value of swimming as an instrument of life saving.

Ours being a monsoonic country with hot, wet summer and cool, dry winter, the climate is ideal for swimming. Though the natural water courses are many and fairly widespread, most of them can hardly be termed hygienic. Therefore there is a great need for constructing a number of swimming pools and baths all over the country. Our aim should be to provide every school and college with a swimming pool constructed under the best hygienic surroundings and fitted with dressing rooms, showers, footbaths and a W.C. Facilities should also be provided wherever possible, for such water sports as water polo, water basket-ball, rowing boating and canoeing.

If our country is to progress physically, we should have a physical fitness programme—which should necessarily include swimming—to build up a strong, vigorous and courageous people—a people who should be bodily tough, efficient and enduring. For it will depend on the ability of our country's sons who need be sturdy and vigorous to make her voice felt in the counsels of nations and to win for her a glorious place in the world.

United Nations Gift To India

Miss Marion Dix, the United Nations representative for India, arrived in India some months ago, at which time she commissioned Mr. Paul Zils of Documentary Unit India (late of former U. F. A., Germany) to produce three important documentary films on social welfare in India. The films entitled "Mother," "Child" and "Community" are the outcome of the Indian delegate to the United Nations, Mrs. Hansa Mehta's view, that some of India's most pressing problems, which could be eased to a great extent by visual education, are, maternity welfare, infant care and environmental welfare. The subjects are treated respectively in the films.

They are the first to be produced for the United Nations, outside those done in America, a distinction which India holds above all other member countries.

Satara district in the Bombay Province was chosen as the location site for all three films and much help towards their successful completion and authenticity has been rendered by such enthusiastic officials of Social Welfare Organisations as Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, Dr. Mrs. B. M. Dubash and Dr. Miss S. Chaudhuri.

Belief In Universal Language

The release of the films is expected by the first week of April when it is anticipated that they will be distributed to social welfare institutions, schools and training centres. They most probably will also be given a theatrical distribution throughout India and distribution abroad through the network of the United Nations films library at Lake Success, New York, which organisation has unshakable belief in the universal language the language of the documentary film.

It may be remembered that during Independence week the documentary film "India's Struggle for National Shipping" produced by Paul Zils of Documentary Unit India was released, and received an enthusiastic reception from film critics.

April will see also another Documentary Unit India production, a "Safety First" documentary "Know your Neighbour," made in co-operation with the Bombay Police.

UTILITY FASHIONS: Three charming beach suit ensembles seen during the display at Selfridges of "Sponsored Utility Fashions".

Dadoba Pandurang

Life-Story Of The First Marathi Grammarian

By Dr. V. G. Dighe

The life of Dadoba Pandurang presented partly in the autobiographical and partly in the biographical form is a remarkable document.*

It is the life-story of a scholar and a social reformer of the 19th Century who did valuable pioneer work for the development of Marathi language and for removing the cobwebs of superstition that had grown round the Hindu faith and for awakening true un derstanding of that religion. Though the book cannot claim to be a complete history of the educational social, religious and literary movements in Maharashtra in the early British rule, one sees in it the beginnings and comes across personalities connected with these activities

A Born Linguist

Dadoba's life-story can be told but briefly. Born in 1814 in a Vaishya family he was one of the first batch of students who passed out of Elphinstone Institution in Bombay. Dadoba was a born linguist; at the age of nine he learned Sanskrit and Persian from his friends. His general proficiency and studious habits brought him to the notice of the school authorities who rewarded their pupil with an assistant mastership while hardly twenty-one years old and then sent him out as a tutor to the Prince of Jaora. His tutorship came to an end with the marriage of his ward in 1838, but not before it had given Dadoba opportunity to read Persian with a Maulavi at the Prince's Court.

It was during this period (1836) that he prepared the first Marathi Grammar which made him famous. Dadoba returned to Bombay and was sent as English master to develop the newly started Government school at Surat. The six years in Surat were the happiest part in Dadoba's life. The Head-master Mr. Green was the soul of goodness, one of those few unsophisticated Englishmen who treated Indians with respect and esteem. Green was a agnostic and freely discussed with his assistant the doctrine of Christian Faith and other questions of theology and helped him to broaden his outlook on matters of religion. In his contact Dadoba grasped the universal principles of true religion. He at the same time was reading Sanskrit literature and Scripture and met Durgaram Manchharam, a truly remarkable character. The two together with the aid of a few friends founded "Manavaddharma-Sabha" an association to serve them as an instrument of social reform.

Inspector Of Schools

About 1846 Dadoba came back to Bombay and succeeded Balshastri Jambhekar as Inspector of schools in the Deccan. He toured widely and made valuable suggestions for improving the condition of primary schools in his division and the standard of teaching then prevailing in those schools. He found that the general idea of the people of school education amounted to reading, writing and a little of arithmetic, the rest being considered by them as mere waste. Only the upper classes were showing interest in general education and that too because they depended on the pen as their means of livelihood. Dadoba reported that with all limitations and drawbacks the new education was doing immense good to the people and removing their gross ignorance of the world round them.

In 1851 Dadoba was appointed Deputy Collector at Ahmadnagar and worked in that capacity with responsibility and probity till he resigned his post and retired from service on account of serious differences with his superiors. The remaining years of his life he devoted to literary work, revising and improving his grammar of Marathi in the light of further studies, adding an epilogue to it, writing an excellent commentary on "Kekavali" of Moro Pundit which still holds the field, several religious tracts, '*shishubodh*' or advice to children containing much commonsense and last but not least, his own life-story which he did not live to complete.

Dadoba died in 1882. The last few years of his life were clouded by domestic worries and fianancial difficulties. His premature retirement had put a great strain on his resources; his savings which he had invested in business were all lost in the great crash of 1865 and the poor author reduced to penury, had to appeal to Government to come to his aid.

His Life Story

His life-story begun by Dadoba in 1868 was brought down by him to 1847 and there left incomplete. None knew of the existence of the manuscript till it was discovered by Mr Pangarkar and the discovery announced by him in 1915 in his presidential address to the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan. The '*Vividhadnyan Vistar*' published the unfinished biography in 1927. From the day of its publication twenty years back the book has roused the curiosity of the student as well as the general reader to have it properly edited and also to know something of the later part of Dadoba's life. The twenty years waiting has not been fruitless. That erudite scholar of Marathi, A. K. Priyolkar, has come forward to satisfy that curiosity. In the present book he not only gives us the autobiography in an annotated form, but picks up the threads where the author left them and carries it down to 1882 when he died.

The treatment of the two parts is obviously different though the subject matter remains the same. Dadoba is subjective and speaks of the world round him in a personal way. That intimate manner is the main source from which the book derives its charm. Dadoba speaks of his God-fearing parents and relatives, his boyhood friends, of his house in Khetwadi, his school-teachers. The information he gives of the native Education Society's School (later the Elphinstone Institution) is very interesting and at the same time very instructive

The journey from Bombay to Jaora in Central India by Bullock-cart occupied almost a month. At Nasik Dadoba was accosted by priests who showed more interests in the length of his purse than the salvation of his soul. In the Sendhwa pass in the Satpura hills he speaks to a giant of a bhil brigand who had been appointed guardian of the pass under British administration. Near Jhabua he passes a Bheel crowd and is surprised to find the British Political Agent dancing with the aborigines. He meets the young prince of Jaora, the Nawab of Tonk and some of their fierce-looking relatives who were associates or descendents of the Pindari chiefs who scoured India in the early 19th Century

He is invited to the Baroda Court but finds the Maharaja too busy to meet him on account of his pre-occupations with animals cock-fights and wrestling bouts. He travels over to Ujjain and wakes to the beauty of the yellow and red poppy fields of the Malwa plateau. On a moonlight night he wanders about in old Surat to watch the Nagar damsels dancing to the accompaniment of tuneful melodies. We are transported to a dreamland; a world that is long past and buried revives in these pages.

Excellent Editing

Our passage through this autobiographical part of the book is made easy by the careful editing of Mr. Priyolkar. There is no dark corner on which the editor does not throw light, no reference which remains unexplained. Dadoba's memory fails him at times but not the editor's. Mr. Priyolkar promptly points out the inaccuracies with the help of records or other evidence and also shows why Dadoba should have slipped. Towards the editing has gone devoted research of many months in old archives and rare books in Marathi, Gujarati and English. The editor shows himself a complete master of the subject.

The second part of the book comes exclusively from the editor's pen. Here he attempts to trace the literary, social and political activities of Dadoba Pandurang. Christian Missions played an important part in the social history of Maharashtra of 19th Century. The Missionaries wished very much to bring into their fold the newly educated youth and with their help to spread the Gospel of Christ over this land. The attack of the Missionaries turned the minds of the more reflective among the educated Hindus to the reform of their religion. They felt that the outer crust of Hinduism was overladden with absurd practices and hid from its devotees the eternal truths. They preached a more rational approach and a simpler form of religion which emphasised love and devotion to the Divine Being. Dadoba was one of the founders of the Manav Dharma Sabha and Parama Hansa Sabha which later flowered into the Prarthana Samaj and was a powerful factor in social reform in Maharashtra.

In Politics Dadoba could not avow the radical opinions of his brother Bhaskar, but steadily held to the views that India must attain her freedom after a period of tutelage. He was connected with the University, the Book Committee and several other literary societies.

"Panini" Of Marathi

But Dadoba's fame rests on his grammar. He may be styled 'Panini' of Marathi language. He gave that language the discipline that teaches men the correct use of words. Modern Marathi prose is a product of British rule in Western India. For Centuries Marathi had been spoken by the Maratha people; it had accepted the Devanagari script and had been used as a vehicle of profound religious thought by the saints of Maharashtra. The old ballad singers and chroniclers sang the military triumphs and disasters of their people in their native tongue. The rulers of the Country from Yadavas to the Peshwas and 18th Century used Marathi as the language of their administration in their budgets and accounts; their letters and despatches from battle fields and foreign courts, written in vigorous Marathi exist by thousands in the records of the Peshwas and their feudatory Chiefs.

But the use of the language as a vehicle for discussing social problems of the day and the latest scientific thought was unknown to the people. Before doing so, it was necessary to give it a scientific structure and precision and show it the way how it could develop. This great work was done by Dadoba. His study of English language showed him the way; his acquaintance with Persian and Sanskrit made it clear to him how Marathi was derived from Sanskrit and had been influenced by its contact with Persian. In 1836 he published his grammar which he went on perfecting at the time of each revision.

Valuable Contribution

In 1850 came the *magnum opus* which gave him the first rank among Marathi philologists to be followed in 1881 by an epilogue wherein he entered into the complexities of the science. His other books are equally epoch-making; the '*Yashoda Pandurangi*' shows the way of a good critical commentary, the '*Shishubodh*' holds much worldly wisdom, the autobiography reflects the world the Savant lived in and had his being. In all his writings Dadoba shows himself a master of lucid simple Marathi.

The book is a valuable contribution not only to Marathi literature but to the social history of Maharashtra. Students of Marathi language and history will be grateful to Mr. Priyolkar for his excellent editing of the first part and his balanced writing in the second. Thanks are also due to the publishers Messrs. K. B. Dhavle for printing the book in an attractive form and for the inclusion in it of rare pictures of several famous personalities of the 19th Century. Prof. Lagu contributes to the book a scholarly essay on the autobiographical form of literature and makes a survey of the autobiographies written in Marathi. This part of the book is equally well written.

*"Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang"—First part in autobiography and second in biography-edited by A. K. Priyolkar Foreword by Premier B. G. Kher. Publishers Keshav Bhikaji Dhavle, Bombay 4, Price Rs. 12.

AMBITIOUS PLAN

A Young Academician Looks at Educational problems. By S. N. Bagchi.

In this thought-provoking small volume Doctor Bagchi formulates a well considered scheme of education for our country right from the elementary stage to university and post-graduate education. He thinks it is a happy augury for its future that many of our young thinkers should have been ready with "Concrete, specific and constructive suggestions" to solve the various issues facing us. The promotion of education is such an issue. Dr. Bagchi unfolds a scheme to tackle it, in which the child mind will be developed in the pre-primary and lower-primary stage of three to eleven years, through the establishment of nursery schools in the initial stage. His later stages are much the same as those obtaining now.

Dr. Bagchi is full of detailed suggestions. But there is one important factor to which he has not given adequate attention. In his scheme the teachers receive fairly high salaries. There is bound to be a rapid increase in their number. Can the State foot the enormous bill That the various provincial administrations are ready to expand their financial commitments on education is clearly evident in the recent Budgetery provisions. In Bombay, for example the expenditure on education has increased from one crore, fifty-four lakhs in 1935 to nearly eight crores in 1948. The Central Government is also making additional grants for specific educational purposes to the provinces. But the teachers' salaries remain so inadequate as to induce them to go on strikes.

It will be useful to a proper discussion of this subject of abolishing India's illiteracy, if earnest students of the problem like Dr. Bagchi make proposals which are capable of easily being put into practice. His suggestions regarding compulsory social service before a student can obtain a School Leaving Certificate and his proposals to advance adult education are, indeed, admirable. One hopes Dr. Bagchi develops his theme in greater detail, relates it to practical finance and produces a comprehensive study of a subject which he has evidently analysed and pondered over deeply.

L. G. KHARE

History Of The Marathi Stage

"THE UELVET CURTAIN" or "THE MARATHI STAGE". By Padmaja Preakashan, Baroda, Rs. 7/8.

This is a very readable account of the more recent phases of the Marathi stage written by one who is himself the author of a couple of plays staged and also a dramatic critic. This can neither be called a history of the Marathi stage even for a short period, nor an autobiographical piece. Is is a pleasant mixture of both. This book contains in the greater part of it the author's reactions to what he saw, heard and experienced in respect of the Marathi stage. He came into contact with dramatic companies who movtd from town to town, with authrs, with critics, with actors professional as well as amateur. He was part of dramatic companies for some time and came into very intimate contact with 'off the stage' features of the actors. While the Marathi stage was prosperous, there was another element which pervaded the whole environment of the stage. There were the 'friends' and the 'guests.' They were more of a nuisance than help but they had to be taken for granted They could simply not be shaken off. The author of this book was intimate even with this element.

PERIOD OF DECLINE

While the Marathi stage prospered, there were no books published which gave any account thereof. It is since the decline of the Marathi that several renowed actors have published their reminiscences and, now, in their book are author has followed suit. This is a pity! Most of the writers talk of a renaissance, while in their writing you can read a lot of coroner's inquiries. While the Marathi stage prospered, the dramatic conference did not attract much attention and were not representative of the profession. Now the conferences appear to be the most demonstrative feature of the Marathi stage. The stage has always and everywhere an attraction of its own. But for the Marathas the stage has always had and continues to have irresistible and unlimited attraction. These books like the conference are the evidence of that attraction.

The Marathi stage has not produced a more popular actor than Balgandharv whose real name is Naravan Shripad Rajhansa. Ever since he put his foot on the boards about the end of the year 1905 he has swayed the eyes and ears of spectators amongst whom there have been a respectable percentage of non-Marathas. Any reader of this book can perceive that he has saturated the mind of Mr. Desai, the author of the book under review. Although the book contains lots of things, the axis of the book Balgandharv. It looks as if the author wanted to dramatise his life or at least to novelise his life and he has done it very successfully. It has been said that the history of a country is the biographies of its leaders. That saying may be said to be illustrated in this book.

A PIECE OE ART

Balgandharv is undoubtedly a gifted actor. He had (and some say he even now has) good looks and, what is more, a very pleasing, melodious voice. He has captured the hearts of lakhs of Marathas by his fullthroated but sweet music. During the Twentieth Century there has been no second to him on the Marathi stage. He is the central figure of the book under review.

This book should, therefore, be judged not as a disinterested historical composition. It is itself a piece of art composed by an artist. It will interest quite a large number of Marathi readers and it deserves to be read.

—P. R. LELE

"THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL GAZETTE "23rd Anniversary and Independence Commemoration Number; Rs. 3/-. .. ..

This sumptuous production is a fitting commemoration of the most notable occasion in Indian history—namely, the attainment of Independence on August 15, 1947. There is a detailed survey of the nationalist movement, followed by informative and interesting articles on special aspects of the movement, like "Muslim Polity and Indian Nationalism", the growth of the I.N.A. in the East as well as Europe and the contribution of Calcutta and its citizens in the fight for independence. There is a brief and illuminating survey of the part played by Indian revolutionaries in India's fight for Freedom and a concise summary of constitutional developments in the country during the past century. A special word of appreciation is due to the Editor for the almost unmatched collection of pictures and photographs, of personalities as well as occasions, which he has assembled together under one cover. This feature of the publication has tremendous topical as well as historical interest and will alone make the volume eminently worthwhile.

Irrigation In India

"River Training and Irrigation" — National Planning Committee Series — published by Vora & Co. Bombay.

This is a well-documented and highly informative book. One wishes there will appear a revised edition of it when the Narbada and the Kosi and the Mahanadi projects are well under way so that the public may have an idea of how much the sub-committee which drew up this report hoped for and how much a National Government could achieve.

The achievement in the direction of making available large volumes of water for Agricultural and Industrial purposes will be colossal. At present irrigation facilities serve only seventy million acres in the whole of India. That means only about twelve and a half per cent of the cultivable area in this country receives the benefit of Irrigation. The Central Board of Irrigation estimates that so far only about six per cent of the available water wealth in the rivers of our country has been utilised. The Board point out further that "if the water potential' unused so far, is no more, than one third of the total, it will amount to five times the total quantity of water at present used for Irrigation."

When this takes place the total value of crops raised under irrigation can be increased five times. This addition to the water potential, scientifically used for Agriculture, "will double the present available food or row material supplied from the cultivation of land in this country."

The expert sub-committee which was asked to investigate the problems of care of rivers, training rivers for development of power, protecting them against floods and utilising them for navigation, has made a lucid and learned report. It is a pity that comparatively little space is given to a servey of hydro-electric resources. In view of the rapid developments in our country in this direction, a supplement giving the latest information would have added to the interest of the volume. The Chapter on future of waterways by Mr. G. L. Mehta is a model of concise statement, written in engaging style. It is encouraging to read that in their resolution on this report the National Planning Committee recommends the establishment of a National Water Resources Board and a department of hydrographic survey. The sooner they are established the better.

L. G. KHARE

I was stubborn enough to accompany mother to the lake, writes Narsinhbhai Patel. While she was engaged in washing clothes I stole to one side and tempted by a lotus I tried to hook it with a long bamboo branch. Her straying eyes caught me and thinking that I might fall down in the water and be drowned she forbade me. I remember how I spared no pains to get the lotus. This incident was deeply stamped on my mind so much so that even in my dream I recollected it.

The breeze breathed out fragrance. Perhaps it came from that lotus. Let me fetch it. But in case mother knew and woke up she would forbid me; that made me a little worried. One idea occurred in my mind. I clasped her tightly. She might have thought that I was too close to her heart to depart. so, making her thus unaware, I crept aside and stole away.

Still the moon was hidden behid the drowsy lids. The dark shadows helped me to hurry towards the lake The scent served me as a path and I reached the spot.

But oh! the lotus is deep in sleep! Why, it was awake in the day-time! This lotus also observes the day and the night! When the Sun, our grandpa, rises, it opens its eyelids. Let me pluck it now, early in the morning. I'll place it before the Sun when it will bloom and burst out into laughter

I began to go down into the water. At times my feet stuck in the mud. First step anklet-deep, second knee-deep, third step waist-deep, fourth, fifth and then sixth neck-deep. One step forward and I could catch the lotus, but I would be drowned!

Well, I have come to get it, I will not return without it. I decided.

I took the last step. O....O...!

Whether the lotus came in my hand who knows?—but I was drowned. I gulped many a gulp of water. I was suffocated. How to escape?

Help, help ... save me ... drowned—but who would hear it as it was not uttered at all! In vain fluttered my lips but no word spurted out.

In this struggle my eyes opened—just like that lotus, and no sooner did they open than their smile bloomed into laughter.

I was smothered within my mother's embrace so long while I had tried to catch one of her eyes. I had just managed to be out of her clutches; but as she held me with contented happiness, I thought otherwise and thanked her, "Mother dear, you saved me!"

I told her all about the dream and added, "I did not pluck the lotus, so I think by now it blooms".

★ ★ ★

Once upon a time, writes K. P. Ramchandra, there lived two farmers named Hari and Ganpat. Each of them had a cow. Each cow had a calf. Both the calves were alike. One day as the calves and their mothers were grazing in the field, a tiger came and carried away one of the calves. The calf which now remained was Ganpat's.

The two farmers did not know whose calf was killed, so they began to fight for the calf which was alive. Each of them thought the calf which was alive was his.

Then they went to the Judge for justice. The Judge asked them to come to the river which was nearby with the alive calf and the cows.

There were many fishermen fishing in the river. The Judge asked one of the fishermen to take the calf in the other tank. When the calf's mother saw her child going away, she jumped in the river, and tried to bring her child back by mooing. Then the Judge asked, "Whose cow is in the water?"

Ganpat replied, "My cow is in the water".

"Then," the Judge said, "this calf is yours".

So Ganpat took the calf home.

New Delhi Balkan-Ji-Bari Workers

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 52

Children of the New Delhi Balkan-Ji-Bari at a Picnic—The whole day was a great fun for them, and everyone enjoyed a lot!

Let us talk it over—

Before the inspiring story of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment of the I.N.A. is relegated to the limbo of history, it is fortunate indeed that our Government have decided to start National Cadet Corps for girls along with one for school and college boys.

Human nature, being what it is, wants to pride in ancient glory, but it isn't half so willing to follow in practice the bold lead given by the forefathers if the occasion demands it! We in India, like many other countries of the world have had women who distinguished themselves as religious teachers, social workers, administrators, and warriors. And yet whenever an attempt is made to extend knowledge in these spheres to a greater number of them, all manner of doubts are raised regarding the desirability and practicability of such a step. It may not be far from truth to say that even the prospective benefactors themselves are somewhat diffident about their ultimate success. Who can deny that this is but a natural result of prevailing traditions and social customs?

* * *

Ideas have changed radically since the last world war during which women (in many parts of the world) shouldered civic, industrial and military responsibilities and exploded the myth of the weaker sex once and for all. In our own country, too, we had the Women's Auxiliary Corps (Indias, but it had popular appeal as it had no national character as such. Its policy of racial discrimination naturally prevented many a self-respecting woman from joining the Corps.

Against this background and in view of present times which are getting ripe for another global conflagration (or so it appears), the creation of a separate girl's division in the National Cadet Corps should be heartily welcomed. Indian women who fought so valiantly for their country's liberation will certainly come forward in their thousands to defend the dearly-won freedom. Though their last struggle had no fanfare of martial bands chick uniforms or imposing parades, it had instilled in them the quality of endurance which is of supreme importance in any fight. The Recommendations Committee has done well to suggest that training given to them should be such as to develop women's special aptitudes.

Here one must remember that military training is not purely the dell art of killing. It helps in developing ones character, ideal of service, discipline and power of leadership amongst the young people. These are the qualities which we need most whether in peace or war. Moreover event in our own country since August 15 have proved how verv necessary it is for women also to be strong, fearless and self-reliant.

There's yet one more aspect to such training which will be of benefit to our girls in particular, whose physique leaves much to be desired. Mass drills and games will ensure regular open-air exercise and inculcate them with a healthy team-spirit which we lack as a nation. Of late much criticism is levelled against the one-sided life of our schools and colleges. Its ill-efforts will be lessened by Camp life where they will have to tackle problems of mess management sanitation. hygiene, organizational work etc. etc. This life should also give them an idea of the manner of hardships the rural people have to put up with. This knowledge will stand them in good stead in afterlife which need not be of military type. Speaking on the subject, the Defence Minister has made it clear that enrolment in the U. C. C. should be voluntary and with no liability to serve in the armed forces.

Whether the girls division would be engaged on combat duty when the occasion arises, may be rather premature to ask now. However, it must be borne in mind that in modern warfare, resulting in large scale devastation, there is much to be done behind the battle-fronts. Such work in the nature of arranging relief and running the administration may not have enough glamour but it needs the qualities of courage and endurance. And as women possess these in a greater degree they should be trained for this type of work in particular.

—Leela.

These Things Make An Ideal Home

(BY VICTORIA CHAPPELLE)

The Ideal Home Exhibition, one of Britain's most popular fairs and certainly the first favourite with housewives, is now being held at the Olympia, London

Even in pre-war years this exhibition attracted over half-a-million people. Today its appeal is still more powerful for, in contrast with the majority of important British fairs of post-war years, it is aimed primarily to attract the home public. This does not mean that the overseas visitor is not catered for. On the contrary, buyers from all over the world attended last year's Ideal Home Exhibition and placed a considerable number of orders with the exhibiting firms. This year, too, the organisers hope to welcome a similarly large number of foreign visitors.

What is most impressive about this particular exhibition is that it can, despite the prior and exigent claims of Britain's export markets, present such a remarkable range of new products and developments for the use also of the home public. These goods, which answer from the smallest to the largest requirements of any household, are moreover all in production—unlike a year ago when many of the exhibits were still on the scheduled list.

Kitchen Gadgets

The "Ideal Home" offers perhaps the best exposition of post-war progress made by those British industries who supply the manifold needs of the modern home. Not inventive skill and ingenuity are incorporated in the thousands of exhibits which range from the smallest kitchen gadgets to complete aluminium houses. At the bottom of the scale, there are such items as carving knives guaranteed not to need sharpening for five years, plastic kitchen scales, and teapots that need no cosy.

There is a set of saucepans, perfected only a few weeks ago, the handles of which can be detached by a simple and foolproof device once the saucepan is safely over the fire. Another ingenious device in the Labour-Saving Section is a clothes airer fitted to the side of the wall. Once opened out and draped with clothes, it is slid up a runway to the ceiling by means of a trigger. Also in this section is a cooling cabinet specially designed for use on caravans or yachts, which requires no gas, electricity or chemicals.

Streamlined Toys

Even toys are streamlined to modern day styles. There is, for example, a collapsible doll's pram specially made for space saving in small flats. There is also a new range of dolls claimed to have an educational value, which can be animated in any desired position and stay without breaking.

These are relatively small exhibits but the interest they attract is out of all proportion to their size. The average British householder is always ready to inspect new ideas for his home and at these labour saving stands he has unparalleled opportunities of seeing—and ordering—the best that Britain's engineering and technical skill has devised during the past 12 months.

Quite apart from these labour saving stands and striking novelty features, such as ornamental gardens and the "Shop Window Raw", there are a number of other important sections—household services, furnishing and garden equipment, food and cooking, housing, to name only a few. Here, likewise, British industry is showing its latest and finest products, goods which though available to the home market are also being shipped to all parts of the world to the households overseas which too are seeking to complete their ideal home.

Turkish Women Free From Traditional Barriers

..Turkish women may be a little slow in adopting the new look in fashions, but they yield to no one as concern: their political right, according to Mrs Mihri Pektash, Turkish delegate to the United Nations Commission on the status of women.

"Since I've been here attending the sessions I realize how much Turkish women have already won," she said today. "We have broken away from the traditions that were keeping us back. Every impediment is removed —it is up to women now to take advantage of all this.

"Such points are brought up at the U.N. sessions as the freedom to choose one's husband—I suppose there are still countries where girls are sold by their parents—and equal right to divorce and the abolishing of polygamy.

"Turkish women also have equal pay, equal treatment or married and

All Turkish women wear Western clothes, have equal pay, equal treatment, equal educational facilities, equal economic rights and have th right to vote ...

unmarried women who work, equal educational opportunities, the right to vote and equel economic rights."

Well, all right, the Turkish women don't have the new look. Mrs. Pektash conceded that frivolous point and said further more. she hoped they wouldn't.

"Just exactly what is it, anyway?" she said in her hotel room here today. "Those long skirts and flat-neeled shoes? I think the skirts were getting a little longer in Turkey, but not much. For afternoon dresses I think longer skirts are nice, but they aren't much good for suits. All Turkish women wear western clothes, of course, except the peasants and they find the big bloomers more comfortable for working in the fields."

A merry little, person, a bit plumpish and with bright blue eyes, Mrs. Pektash is a teacher of the Turkish language at Robert College, of which her husband is vice-president. She served as a member of parliament for almost 12 years, losing out in the last election.

When Mrs. Pektash talks about gaining rights, she speaks of human rights and not just for women.

"I am not a feminist except in this respect: I hope all the other nations can come to the same point to which we have come, by starting with educational opportunities and political rights for women.' she said.

"Every girl wants to marry and have children, but every one can't be that lucky. Some have to work to raise a family. Some prefer to work instead of getting married. Why keep them back because they are women?"

Mrs. Pektash is proud, with justification, of the educational system in Turkey, which provides free schooling, from the primary grades through the universities, to whoever wants to take advantage of it.

"The poorest girl can become a doctor, physicist, or what she wants --and many of them do," she said.

An ardent supporter of a woman's right to work after marriage, whether it's for economic reasons or because the woman may prefer to continue an interesting career, Mrs. Pektash points out that two factors make the decision to work easier for Turkish women than in this country.

"Every married couple always has somebody, widowed mothers, aunts or take care of the children" she explained. "I think the family units are closer. And then servants are easier to get. Thirty dollars a month would be a very good and very big salary for a servant."

Mending Broken China

By Mary Irwin

Little expense but little skill and a fair amount of patience can result in the effective repair of broken china.

Whatever method of repair is decided upon, first wash the broken article in soap and tepid water until it is scrupulously clean. Allow to dry overnight-especially if the material is earthenware on account of its porous qualities.

Broken china should be repaired as quickly as possible while the surfaces are sharp and unnotched. One way of restoring china is to mix a teaspoonful of alum and a tablespoonful of water and placing it in a hot oven until it is quite transparent. Coat the broken edges thinly and quickly; it will be found that the solution sticks instantly. Once it is dry the china may be used and washed as ordinarily in hot water.

Small articles may be mended in this way but heavier pieces sometimes need support in the form of wires and rivets. If applying any of the repair cements which appear on the market, many of which have much to commend them, the best results are obtained by working in a warn room and heating the broken pieces before applying. These preparations, based on the ingredient gum lac may be used for pottery, Silicate of potash cements should be reserved, however, for glassware as the results on procelain and eathenware are often disappointing.

Need Of Patience

If a precious article is much broken, set aside a portion of time for assembling the parts. Allow too for the completion of the assembling in more than one sitting. Patience is needed to fit in each part so that it will hold its place without cement when the article is slightly inclined; but the effort thus made regarding exact position is worth while on a treasured piece that has become broken. When all pieces have been assembled, fissures will often be yet apparent. These can be obliterated by filling them up with a small amount of liquid plaster.

A joint in a heavy piece of china or earthenware can be strengthened by inserting wire. Coppper or galvanised iron wire must be used and the ends secured with applications of gun lac. Holes are made into the pottery to fix the wire but these are not drilled right through. They are made with an ordinary die moistened in turpentine. Wires are useful for strengthening the handles of jugs which have become broken.

Apply a coating of size to the work. Make it of gum and water. starch or best of all gelatine.

If the colours of the patterns have become jagged with the breakage, restore with water colours. Care and patience is needed here and allow for the colours appearing in a different shade when dry. Gold and silver paint will restore edges.

Give a high glaze to the whole article with one or more coatings of Sohmee varnish added at intervals. The result of careful work will bring commensurate satisfaction.

"Does your wife have her own way in the home?'

"Well, she writes up her diary a week ahead"

*

In a school in one of the poorer districts of a big city, a questionnaire was sent home with a new pupil, requesting information regarding her home environment, number of brothers and sisters, father's occupation, and so on. The next day she returned with a scrap of paper on which was the following:

"We have eighteen children. My husband can also do plumbing and carpentry work'

*

'Have you a good memory for faces, dear?"

"I have"

"Splendid—I've just dropped your shaving mirror".

*

"Doctor", said the patient, "I'm afraid my wife is going crazy".

"What seems wrong?" asked the doctor

"She wants to buy a goat".

"Let her buy a goat".

'But she wants to keep it in the house'

"Well, let her keep it in the house"

'But a goat smells".

'Open the windows".

"What! And let all my pigeons out"!

WOMEN'S PAGE

BUSHMAN'S ART

Australian Tribesmen's Fine Work

By Betty Gill

IN the Northern Territory of Australia, there is growing up a unique artists' colony, which shows signs of becoming a permanent future school for aboriginal painters There, these stone-age men can express themselves in a new artistic medium, capturing on canvas the vivid intensity of the land where the tribe has roamed free for centuries.

This school, now numbering 13 painters, owes its origin to Rex Battarbee, Melbourne artist, who in 1934 gave an exhibition of his works at the Hermannsburg Mission, in Central Australia.

The imagination of some of the aborigines who saw the paintings was so stimulated that they decided that they could venture into an artistic expression which never before had been practised by their tribes.

Previously, their art had been associated with the ancient ceremonial rites laid down by the custodians of law and order— the old men—who only late in life handed on the full knowledge of sacred matters to the younger men.

No Opportunity

This art was mainly confined to the inscribing of the sacred churingas—flat pieces of stone or wood—with the symbolic, concentric circles and wavy lines representing their mythology and the place in society of the owner. Rock paintings were also featured in their art.

"The young men", Rex Battarbee said, "had little opportunity of developing their artistic bent, as it was the old men of the tribe who had the privilege of carrying on this work."

Now, with the opening of this new field of art, the young men have been inspired to interpret in glowing colours their native habitat.

One of these Arunta tribesmen, 33-year-old Otto Pareroultja, has just held his first exhibition at the Athenacum Gallery in Melbourne. Three of his brothers are also painting, and one of them, Edwin, has already held successful exhibitions in Australian capital cities.

Sales of Otto Pareroultja's paintings in the first two days of the show brought in over Rs. 3000.

Stockman And Blacksmith

Otto, who was brought up at the Hermannsburg Mission, was trained as a stockman, and could also take a turn at carpentry and as blacksmith. He is tribal brother to Namatjira and Raberare, other aboriginal painters. Quiet, and well loved by his people, he is a member of the Native Council of the Mission, which helps administer tribal affairs.

Otto has now been painting for five years. For the last three years he has been able to support himself and his family with the proceeds obtained from his water colours.

Five million acres is Otto's painting ground, and often he goes to walkabout for two or three weeks in search of his material.

Though painting in the European tradition, Otto's work maintains an aboriginal influence, strongly shown in the rhythmic flow of colour and design.

Brilliant colours — deep purple, flamboyant yellow and red, vivid blues, ochre, and the grey-green of the grasses-truly reflect the rich tones of the inland under its blazing sunlight.

Symbolic Forms

On looking closely into Otto's landscapes, the influence of traditional aboriginal art can be seen in the concentric circles and wavy lines that form the old ghost gum. Strange spirit faces and forms are cleverly but unobtrusively suggested on the back of trees, in stone outcrops and in the shadows on cliff surfaces.

Rex Battarbee, reviewing his work, declares that Otto unconsciously works into his paitings the music, poetry, and strange folklore of his people.

Though the aborigines live among the kangaroos, emus and snakes, these are rarely represented in their paintings. This is because no Arunta tribesman is supposed to draw the actual forms of an animal belonging to totems. They are illustrated only in traditional symbolic form.

"Otto Pareroultja has not had a lesson in painting. All I have done is to lecture him not to copy, but to develop his own individual style. And this he has done."

"He is a dreamer and a thinker", Battarbee added, "and I believe he has something new to tell the world."

Rex Battarbee, Melbourne artist, with his portrait of Otto Pareroultja. Rex Batterbee gave an exhibition of his paintings at the Mermannsburg Mission in 1934 and it was after studying his works that some of the aborigines decided to venture into this form of art. (Left) Colour is effectively used as design in Otto Pareroultja's landscapes.

The vivid colour of the Australian inland are strikingly captured on canvas in this landscape of "Sandhill and Mt. Zeil".

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

This is what a European progressive professor and intellectual now teaching in an American college, writes to a friend of his in India:

"I was encouraged to see that you are finding at least temporary success for Gandhiji's spirit after his death. Knowing how sick with misery the news of his murder made me feel, I don't even want to try and imagine how it must have affected you and others near to him. I think as time goes on people will more and more regard Gandhiji as unique in the modern world, a focus and expression of forces that have not functioned or even seemed to exist in the politico-social arena for centuries; and on the other side as universal and timeless, since these forces 'are' in man and will have to find expression if a society is to arise that suits Man and therefore can survive."

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Victim Of Witch-hunt

While we have a tendency to be over-gratified at the tributes paid to Mahatma Gandhi by the press and public figures in America, it is edifying to realise that the professor quoted above is also a victim of the witch-hunt which is responsible for the dismissal of every progressive (and even Liberals) from all governmental and public positions. The professor, in the same letter, sums up the situation that is forcing him to leave the United States:

"Certainly these forces (that Gandhiji expressed and symbolised) do not find much expression in American society of today. I find the ....College on the whole reactionary, but it is a centre of light compared with life outside its walls. Capitalism has run hog-wild here, and I see no hope of improvement this side of a crash, which I hope will not be so severe as to drag the rest of the world into a new general war. It's a grim kind of hope. But—always supposing there isn't complete atom-explosion destruction—I suppose it will only be the white men's world that will break up and recede into barbarism, and Man will struggle forward on somewhat different lines with the centre of effort in Asia. So the Muse of history has no need to worry. (Or me, except for my children). I am leaving....College at the end of this term: being squeezed out with all the smiles and backslappings that hypocricy enjoins, with no mention of the real political reason. Just what I shall do I don't know yet."

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More About Mystery Festival

The sponsors of the so-called ASIAN YOUTH FESTIVAL now being held in the city advertised that Premier Jawaharlal Nehru was "likely" to inaugurate the festival. Yet, in the message that he sent to the sponsors of the Festival, he says: "I DO NOT KNOW MUCH ABOUT THE ASIAN YOUTH FESTIVAL THAT HAS BEEN ORGANISED BY THE ALL INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS IN BOMBAY." The Premier DID not know, we still DO NOT know much about the festival!

In a circular issued by the Festival organisers on March 5 (not so very long ago!!), it was stated that "promises have been secured from almost all members of the Congress Working Committee and Ministers of the Central Government that EVERY ONE of them would be participating in the Festival at least for one day ....". May one know how many of them did turn up to patronise the festival? Even among the members of the Festival Committee, how many even had a glimpse of the festival, much less take any active part in it?

In a brochure issued by the Festival sponsors, it was stated that as many as THIRTY-SEVEN Asian countries had been invited to send delegates. Yet on March 5, we were told that "About six countries have informed us about their delegations. It is HOPED that many will respond in the coming days, for generally the delegations are arranged and sent at the last moment." What does "About six" mean? Five? And does "informed us about their delegations" mean "accepted the invitation?" Why was there no response from others? And how is it that to this day we have heard nothing about the delegates of even these "about six" countries?

Whatever the original intentions of the organisers (and we suppose they were well-meaning), one cannot but feel that the whole thing has been bungled; the festival is ALL-ASIAN only in name; no one either in India or abroad seems to have taken the invitations of the Youth Congress seriously enough; and what has materialised is just another of those routine exhibitions of this and that which are held so frequently in Bombay. What is more regrettable is that the names of the Indian National Congress (the Youth Congress claims to be its Youth Section) and some of the top-ranking leaders were dragged in to boost a fiasco.

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Art And Govt.

It is clear that the Art world, particularly of Bombay, is much agitated about the slipshod manner in which the Government of India is dealing with the problem of encouragement of arts and artists on a nation-wide scale. There seems to be no plan, and no publicity, of what the Government is doing or intends to do. For instance, I hear, the Government is giving subsidies and stipends to deserving artists. That is a very good thing, no doubt. But who are these artists? Who selected them? How much financial assistance they are to get? Do the artists selected DESERVE and NEED such state encouragement? One should like to have these questions answered by someone responsible. For, meanwhile, there are all kinds of rumours of patronage, provincial cliques manoeuvring for supremacy, of undeserving artists being selected, while the more deserving (but not so pushing and resourceful) artists are ignored.

In this connection, a press conference was held in Bombay last week at which a number of artists, art critics and newspapermen were present. Some very vital issues connected with the governmental attitude to the arts were raised and discussed.

Dr. Homi Bhaba, (who, besides being an eminent scientist, is also discriminating and well-informed connoisseur of art) emphasized the necessity for an early setting up of the National Academy of Art for consultation in regard to purchases of works of art.

Mr. G. Venkatachalam, the well-known art critics, welcomed the interest taken by the government in promoting art and the proposal to start an Indian Institute of Culture and suggested that the Institute should have attached to it an academy of letters, an academy of fine arts and architecture and an academy of music and dancing. So far as he was aware works of art were being purchased by the Government ON THE ADVICE OF OFFICIALS IN THE EDUCATIONAL OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT (which, in the Chronicler's opinion, certainly is not a satisfactory arrangement! Since when have bureaucrats become authorities on art? And why is not expert advice of artists and art critics sought?) Mr. Venkatachalam also wanted to know how much money had been set apart for the purpose of purchasing works of art, how much had already been spent, and under whose advice the purchases were made. Very pertinent questions which many art-loving citizens are asking today.

Mr. R. V. Leyden, art critic of "The Times of India", thought that the Government should appoint a Committee on the lines of the Art Council in Great Britain. The members of this Committee (as of the British Council should be well-known figures in art and culture. Pending the formation of such an Academy or Council, Doctor Mulk Raj Anand urged the Government to stop buying works of art.

Among other suggestions were that the Central Museum should be located in a big city like Bombay or Calcutta (and not in the dreary inartistic bureaucratic New Delhi), while there should be a chain museums throughout the country, the exhibits taken from place to place.

The least that the Government of India's Department of Art should do is to give careful consideration to these suggestions, and also issue full information on the points raised. IS THERE NO MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT SUFFICIENTLY INTERESTED IN ART TO RAISE THIS ISSUE IN NEW DELHI, AT LEAST ASK SOME QUESTIONS?

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Art Gallery For Bombay

At this meeting the perennial question of the projected Art Gallery for Bombay again came up. It was revealed that negotiations were still going on between the Government of Bombay and the Trustees of the Prince Wales Museum over the site, and it was agreed that it is high time these negotiations were brought to an end and the work started.

The Art Gallery and the Municipal Theatre—how long have these projects been hanging fire? Five years? Ten years? Fifteen years? And yet there is no sign that either the Government or the Corporation is taking any concrete steps to provide these sorely needed cultural amenities to the people of the city.

The Congress party having failed to "deliver the goods" so far as art and culture is concerned, we now look to the strong minority of Socialists to press this matter and thus earn the gratitude of all art-lovers of Bombay. All talk of lack of materials or sites is so much bunk. Only recently a new unwanted theatre for FOREIGN pictures and a luxury hotel have been completed. It is only for cultural institutions that we seem to lack the bricks and the cement and the steel:

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Best Or Worst?

Here is another matter that the Socialist and Communist members should raise in the Corporation:

A worker living in Parel, when he uses a bus, pays EXACTLY the same fare to the BEST Committee, as a millionaire living on the Malabar Hill. It costs an anna to travel from Parel to Dadar. It also costs an anna to go from Chowpaty to Malabar Hill. Then is not the Parel worker entitled to the same service from the BEST Committee as the denizen of Malabar Hill gets? Who can say, NO?

In actual practice what happens is this. The BEST, MOST COMFORTABLE, WELL-SPRUNG, WELL-UPHOLSTERD buses run on the routes which connect the FORT area with the rich localities--like Malabar Hill, Marine Drive, Queens Road, etc. The second grade buses serve the middleclass localities—e.g. Bhendi Bazar, Girgaum, Dadar and Mahim. And the worst, most dilapidated, most uncomfortable, broken down vehicles are kept reserved for the routes that serve the poor men's localities—e.g. Delisle Road and Lower Parel slums and Sewri Chawls. I dare the BEST management to deny this class-conscious discrimination. Let the members of the BEST Committee and the General Manager one day travel by the F route from Byculla to Mahim, along De Lisle Road, and they will not forget the experience all their lives. Three times, within a few months, travelling along this route, I have personally experienced breakdowns of buses. Moreover, all of them shake and rattle and swerve all over, most dangerously.

In view of the two recent accidents which show that buses which are not in perfect running condition are liable to turn over and thus cause injury to the passengers, it is no longer a question merely of preferential treatment and more comforts to the rich class, it is a more serious matter of life and death.

Either all worn-out old buses should be scrapped and good, equally comfortable, vehicles supplied on all the routes, or the present rotten stock should be equitably distributed between all the routes--whether they run through slums or mansions:

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I.P.T.A.'s "Andolan"

The IPTA's Marathi play, "Andolan", staged in aid of the Gandhi Memorial Fund on Thursday last, is a blending of two traditions--the tradition of the Marathi stage which, Ibsen-like, has specialised in the depiction of middle class life, with certain special characteristics like the introduction of songs in the plays, and the People's Theatre tradition of progressive, purposeful plays on live political themes. For "Andolan" dramatises the impact of the revolutionary movement of 1942 on a middle-class Maharashtrian family ironically enough, the family of a police officer!

Not that the Marathi stage has not dealt with politics before, but generally (due, no doubt, to imperialist censorship) it has treated political themes symbolically, through parody or by subtle implication. With the advent of national freedom, "Andolan" makes a new start by directly dealing with a revolutionary epoch in our recent history.

"Andolan is one of those plays which are marked by a perfect teamwork contributing to the over-all success of the play. And yet the performance of Durga Khote (incidentally, her first appearance on the stage) easily outshines all

(Continued on Page 20)

The American scene—as se en by an American cartoonist

Sweden Fears Russian Aggression

By Walter T. Ridder

Not quite so noticeable as two years ago is the Swedish fear of imminent action against her by the Soviet Union.

Back in 1945, the war had ended with the emergence of Russia as one of the world's two great powers. Sweden had been neutral in the war, and conservative Swedes did not know how that fact might be regarded by the new power to the east. Little Finland had been defeated in the war, was occupied by Russian troops, and was saddled with crushing reparations which convinced the Swedes that Finnish incorporation into the U.S.S.R. was only a matter of time. Norway, Sweden's western Scandinavian neighbour, was in terrible shape because of the five-year German occupation, and, most distressing of all, now had a common northern frontier with the Soviet Union, due to the terms of the Finnish-Russian peace settlement.

Russian Designs

The push of Russia's army westward, starting at Stalingrad and ending only at Berlin, brought uneasiness to Scandinavia, and in particular to Sweden which wondered at Russia's next intention and came always to the conclusion that it must inevitably be over Finland into the Scandinavian peninsula.

Sweden appears still worried about Russia, but the imminence of trouble seems considerably less than it did two years ago. Almost to a man, the Swedes with whom one talks say lessening of their fears stems from conviction that Russia's present intentions lie not in Europe, but somewhere in the Middle East or in Asia.

How or why that conviction has been born is difficult to discover. Neutral observers say Stockholm is not a particularly good listening post for rumbles from the Kremlin. There's little in the situation to-day which did not exist two years ago, save perhaps the two years time in which Russia did not threaten overt acts against Swedish sovereignty. In the absence of material evidence to the contrary, the Swede apparently has become convinced he is safe for the time being at any rate.

All this is not to say that Sweden doesn't keep a timid eye to her east. The shadow of the Russian bear looms large in Swedish life and Swedish foreign policy and although he thus far has proved docile, a certain queasiness fills the Swedish heart at prospects for the future.

Trade Relations

One of the more bitter political debates which now enliven Swedish dinner-table conversation is the Russian trade agreement. That agreement was negotiated immediately after the war. It has become the favourite whipping boy of anti-Government elements which tend to blame all Sweden's present troubles on the Russian pact.

It is true that from a strictly business standpoint, the credit agreement with the Soviets has not worked out too well. While Sweden is undergoing dollar troubles, she has to label a certain part of her export trade for Russia, which receives the goods on credit and has 15 years to pay.

More disturbing to the Swedish economy is the fact that Russia hasn't yet told Sweden what she wants in all, and the Swedes fear that they suddenly may be presented with large demands which could creat ea tremendous strain on Swedish economy.

The whys and wherefores of the loan are hotly debated. Madame Kollantai, former Soviet Minister in Stockholm, is accused by some of having exerted a svengali influence on the labour government and talked it into the credit plan. Others declare that the then Commerce Minister, Gunnar Mirdal, had fallen for Henry Wallace's prediction of vast U.S. unemployment and made the agreement as a hedge against a United States depression.

On the other hand, it can be recalled that, two years ago, many who to-day are protesting loudest against the pact were then loudly calling for some kind of Russian agreement to replace the Swedish markets which disappeared when war wrecked central and western Europe. They were calling for a Russian agreement then, too, because they felt it essential for Sweden to establish as friendly and as close relations as possible, consistent with its obligations in the west, with the new strength to the east.

Indicative too of Sweden's uneasiness in regard to Russia is constant worry about Sweden's military establishment. How big and what kind of an army to have? The Swedes are studying the problem of defence of their little country and they make no bones about whom they think might suddenly arrive at their borders some morning.

Swedes have the firm conviction that Russian intentions are likely to be in the nature of large demands which could create a tremendous strain on Swedish economy. They are studying the problem of defense of their little country and they dake no bones about whom they think might suddenly arrive at their borders some morning.

American visitors in Sweden should not be surprised to hear the question asked: "How long should Sweden hold out before U.S. aid could be rushed to Sweden?"

Over-optimistic Swedes are palpably disappointed when they discover that the U.S. army at its present strength and disposition could not arrive in decisive numbers within four or six weeks of hostilities' outbreak.

Russian Pressure

Whatever fears of imminent invasion may have been set at rest, Sweden must necessarily watch closely the actions of its powerful eastern neighbour. Russian ambitions in the Baltic; Russian ambitions in central Europe and in Germany; Russian ambitions in the most northerly parts of Europe—all these directly affect Sweden. The Swedes tend to write off Finland as a mere satellite of the Soviet Government, forced to do Kremlin wishes whenever Stalin chooses to put on the pressure.

This leaves Sweden as the outermost bulwark of capitalism in northern Europe, a stragetic position from which the Swedes would gladly withdraw. It produces within the country a janus-faced complex, hoping that Sweden can some how bridge the ever-widening gap between east and west.

SNATCHED FROM THE GALLOWS-II:

(Continued from page 2)

ed with letters from the general public urging Slater's immediate release. It all died down again, however, with no result and Sir Arthur was left to carry on the battle almost alone.

Release "At Once"

In 1925, 1926 and the early part of 1927 he succeeded in arousing the public conscience once more. On November 10, 1927 the Secretary of State for Scotland, Sir John Gilmour, decided to cancel the remainder of Slater's sentence and to release him immediately.

Naturally, Sir Arthur was pleased with the release. But that was not all he wanted. He wanted this blot on British justice to be rubbed out entirely. He wanted an entirely new trial for Slater and he wanted a verdict of "not guilty."

At the time of the murder of Miss Gilchrist, there had been no Court of Criminal Appeal: since Slater's imprisonment such a court had been established, but it had no power to try any cases which had occurred prior to its being brought into being.

Sir Arthur campaigned with such good effect that the very day afer Slater's release a group of Members of Parliament demanded a special law to enable Slater's case to be re-heard.

This law did not come into effect until March, 1928 and the new trial was not held until July 9 of the same year. After re-hearing the evidence, the Appeal Court had no hesitation in declaring that Slater should never have been convicted. It declared him an innocent man and set aside the original conviction.

Three weeks later, Sir Arthur's work was finally crowned with success when the Government officially admitted that a miscarriage of justic had occurred and voted Oscar Slater the sum of £6,000 as compensation for the wrongful imprisonment that he had suffered for 18½ years.

GERMAN MIND BRUTALIZED BY SUFFERING

By Judy Barden

We are all familiar with the questionnaire game played in certain magazines under the title of "How Bright Are You?" or "if you could choose a husband, what qualities would you go for first?"

A German magazine has now started one of these games, and the questions are soul-searching. It's positively embarrassing to sit down with a good German family, all of whom have promised to tell the truth, and watch them play the game.

The first question this week was: "If you found a food-ration card without a name, would you return it to the food office?" There was a silence. One person said guiltily: "Depends on how hungry." Another said more brazenly: "If you returned it, how could you be sure the food-office official himself wouldn't keep it?" Nobody said he would return the card — which is typical of the average German of today, who, with just cause, doesn't trust his fellow man.

The next question was: "Would you blame the little guy in an office who took illegal advantage of his position to gain for himself something extra, and wouldn't you do the same thing in his place?" Nobody blamed him, everybody agreed he would do the same thing, and everybody pointed out, with obvious relief, that even Americans do it.

The question whether you would or would not give up your seat to an older person on a long train journey led to a small debate. One said: "We are so occupied with our own troubles we can scarcely help ourselves. How can be begin helping others?" Another said: "Stepping on somebody else in order teo reach the safety belt hasn't always been a German trait but these days it's the only way to survive."

The Shoe Story

An extremely awkward question was: "Can you truthfully say you have never filled out a document, travel-order or food-ration application without making yourself guilty of the smallest lie?" Everybody looked guilty. One woman in the party, who up until this moment had been silent, said: "You can't always tell the truth. If you did you wouldn't get anything." She then told how she got a pair of shoes. In Germany today in order to get a new pair of shoes, you have to prove you don't have any. This woman had gone to the clothing department with a busted-out pair, only to be told: "You have something on your feet. They are good enough. You cannot have a shoe coupon."

After a few weeks she returned with her feet wrapped up in paper and string. "No shoes at home?" she was asked. "No," was her reply. Without further ado, a coupon was given to her.

"Sure it was a lie," she said, "but my feet were blistered by wearing my husband's shoes."

An odd question, that I thought unnecessary, was: "how do you react to the news of public-traffic accidents?" This brought forth the most illuminating answers. It would appear that death in general no longer strikes the average German. One remarked: "During the war, if the figure of other people's losses didn't have at least three zeros on the end, it didn't even make the local paper. Now we have stopped thinking about armies and enemies but our reactions to tragedies are still slow. When I read of a train accident in which 35 persons are killed, I think, what, only 35? In pre-war days that tragedy would have been the talk of our family for a week, now it has no concern for us."

Sheikh Abdullah caught in two typical poses while addressing a public meeting at Delhi recently.

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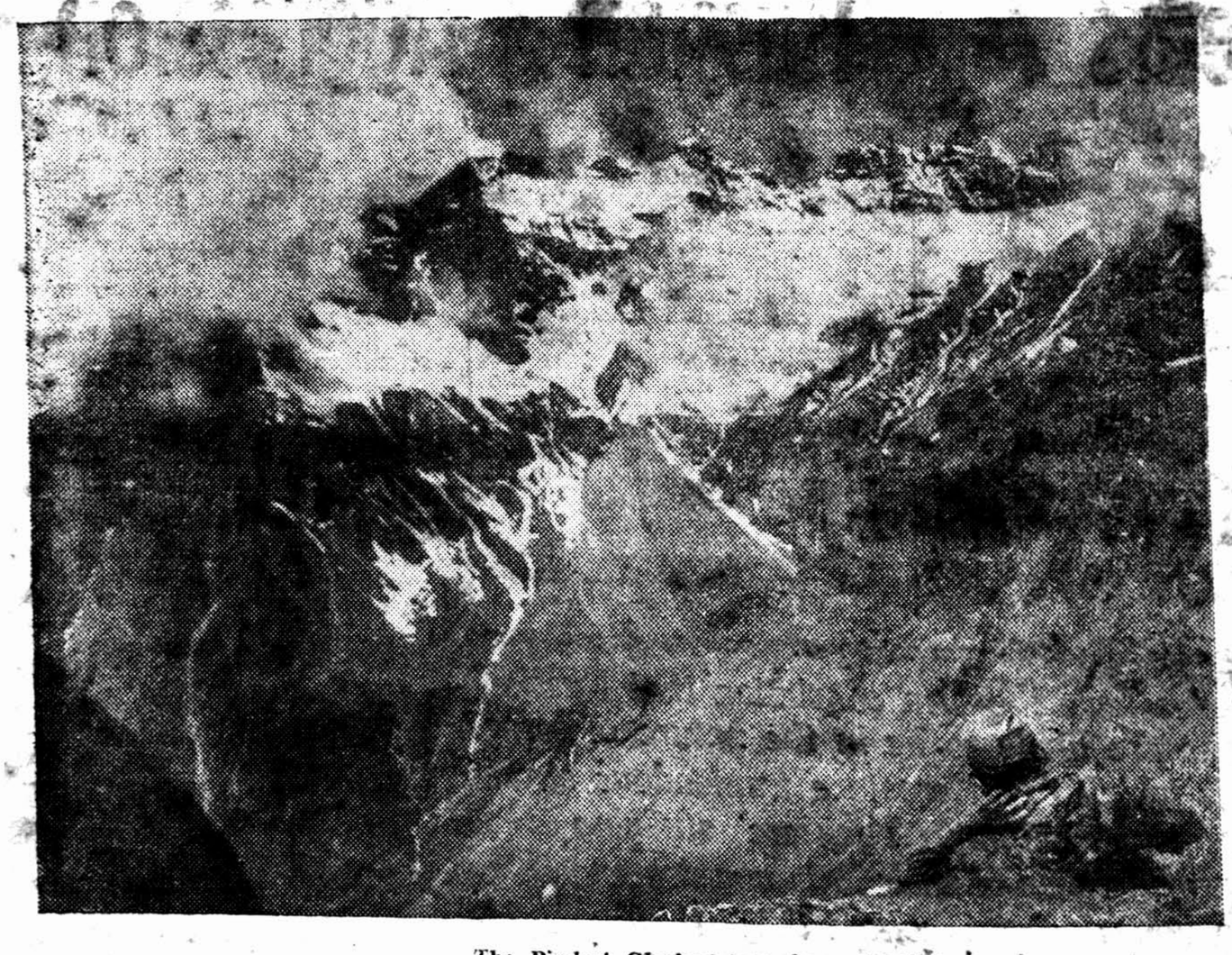
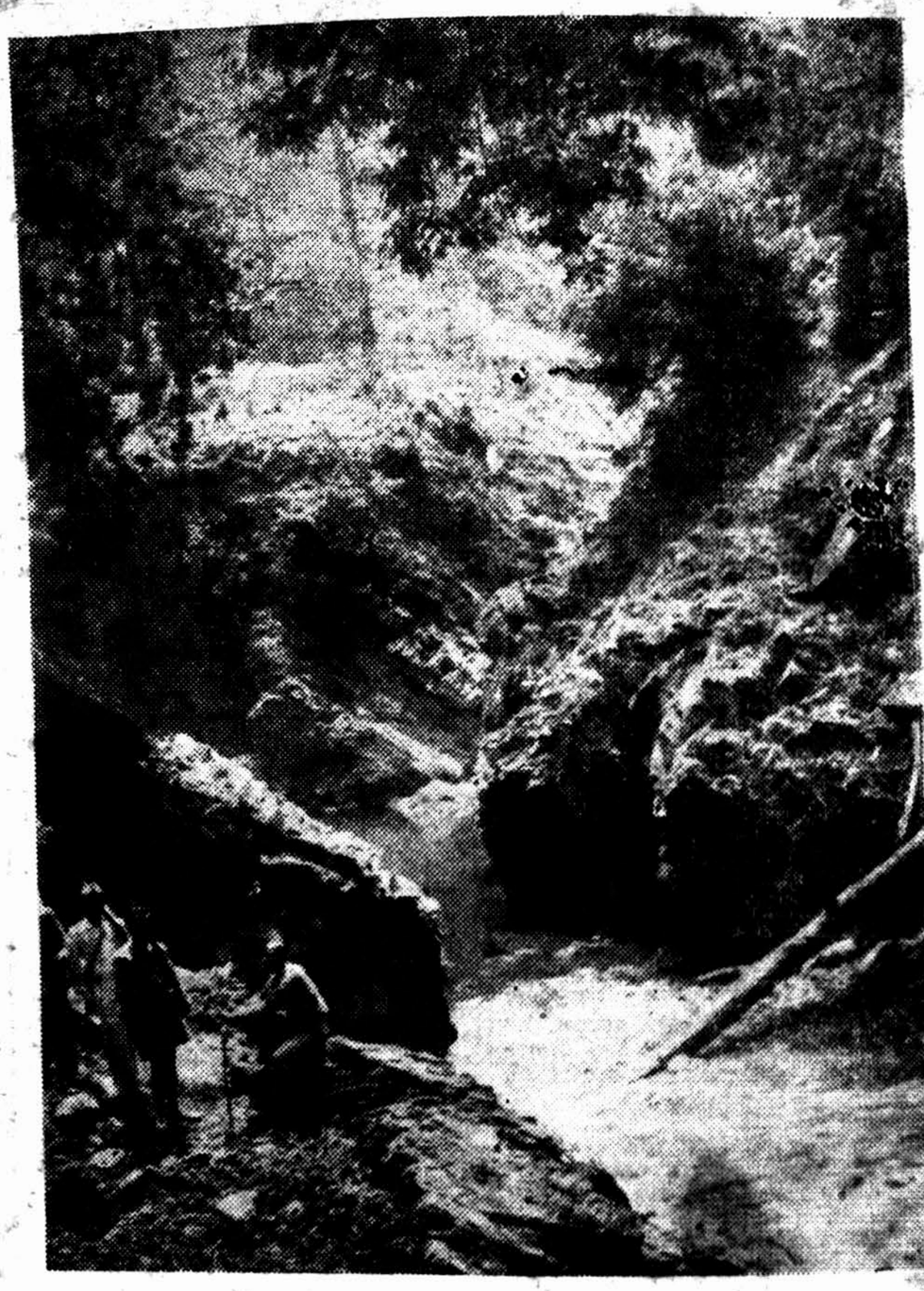


The Pindari Glaciers seen from the distance.

Pindari For Your Next Holiday

Story On Page 5

(Left) "Chanchri" the local folk dance of the people in which both men and women take part.



The fast flowing Pindar along the valley of which one has to travel above Khati.

(Left) Well-built and hardy women of Kumaon.

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